LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OPERATIONS & REGULATIONS COMMITTEE OPEN SESSION

Friday, June 11, 1999 10:10 a.m.

The Westin - Tabor Center 1672 Lawrence Street Denver, Colorado

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Laveeda M. Battle, Chair F. William McCalpin Ernestine P. Watlington

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT:

Edna Fairbanks-Williams Maria Luisa Mercado

STAFF AND PUBLIC PRESENT:

Jay Brown, Office of Compliance and Enforcement Danilo Cordona, Acting Vice-President, Programs Victor Fortuno, General Counsel and Secretary Suzanne B. Glasow, Associate General Counsel James Hogan, Vice President, Administration

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STAFF AND PUBLIC PRESENT (con'd):

Alan Houseman, CLASP
Joan Kennedy, Director, Administration and Human
Resources
Len Koczur, Assistant Inspector General for Audit
David Richardson, Treasurer/Controller
Matt Tanana, Mutual of America
Laurie Tarantowicz, Counsel, Office of Inspector
General

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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIR BATTLE: I would like to go ahead and call to order this meeting of the Operations and Regulations Committee.

You should have before you, in the board book that we were all sent, a copy of the agenda.

I would like to welcome, first of all, the members of the committee that are here, Ms. Watlington and Mr. McCalpin. Mr. Erlenborn, I spoke with before the meeting and he will be joining us for the board meeting on tomorrow, so he was unable to join us for today. And also two members of the board who are with us, Ms. Mercado and Edna -- thank you for being here with us -- Fairbanks-Williams.

What I would like to do is to reorder the items that we have on our agenda so that where we now have the consider an act on the Recipient Fund Balances, I would like to switch that particular time with the next item so that we consider the 403(b) Plan as Item 5 and the Fund Balances issue as Item 6.

Are there any questions about that?

1	MOTION
2	MR. McCALPIN: Move the agenda as amended.
3	MS. WATLINGTON: Second.
4	CHAIR BATTLE: Properly moved and seconded.
5	All in favor?
6	(Chorus of ayes.)
7	CHAIR BATTLE: All opposed?
8	(No response.)
9	CHAIR BATTLE: Motion carries.
10	The first item is the approval of minutes of
11	the February 21st meeting. However, I have had a
12	chance to look at those minutes. I know that we
13	considered them at an earlier meeting and a question
14	was raised about the reporting of the membership of the
15	committee and the board present at the meeting. That
16	problem has not yet been corrected.
17	Is Victor here? Is Victor in the room, our
18	secretary?
19	A PARTICIPANT: He is just outside.
20	A PARTICIPANT: Should I get him?
21	CHAIR BATTLE: Yeah, you can get him.
22	I am not certain that we are going to go

1	forward with the minutes because they have not yet been
2	corrected. But if they can be corrected I think we can
3	approve them as corrected.
4	Mr. McCalpin, did you have anything to add to
5	that?
6	MR. McCALPIN: Not on this one, but I do when
7	you get to the next one.
8	CHAIR BAT'TLE: Okay. Well, while they are
9	retrieving Victor why don't we delay consideration
10	MR. McCALPIN: Here he is.
11	CHAIR BATTLE: Oh, here he is.
12	Victor, on our February 21st minutes the issue
13	here was the fact that you report as committee members
14	all the members of the board instead of just those who
15	are committee members and the board members.
16	MR. FORTUNO: I have made those changes in my
	MR. PORTONO. I have made chose changes in my
17	copy already.
18	
	copy already.
18	copy already. CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.
18	copy already. CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. MR. FORTUNO: It's reflected accurately.
18 19 20	copy already. CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. MR. FORTUNO: It's reflected accurately. CHAIR BATTLE: It's?

1	MR. FORTUNO: Yeah. This one, you are
2	correct, and I have made those changes on my copy
3	CHAIR BAT'TLE: Okay.
4	MR. FORTUNO: and we will go ahead and make
5	them. You can go with that change. We will make the
6	change and then put them in our files
7	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, all right.
8	MR. FORTUNO: if that's acceptable.
9	CHAIR BATTLE: Is that acceptable to the
10	committee? Victor tells me that he has already
11	MR. McCALPIN: Victor, don't go away.
12	CHAIR BATILE: Victor tells us that he has
13	already made the change that I have identified in the
14	minutes of the February 21st, 1999 meeting so that the
15	final minutes will reflect that change.
16	MS. MERCADO: And what is that change?
17	CHAIR BATTLE: And that change is to report
18	committee members as identified for the Operations and
19	Regulations Committee, and then report the rest of the
20	board members that were present rather than reporting
21	everybody as a committee member.

CHAIR BATTLE: I will entertain a motion to
approve the minutes as corrected.
MS. WATLINGTON: So moved.
MR. McCALPIN: Second.
CHAIR BAT'TLE: And properly moved and
seconded. All in Eavor?
(Chorus of ayes.)
CHAIR BAT'ILE: All opposed?
(No response.)
CHAIR BAT'TLE: Motion carries.
We can now move to what is under Tab 3 in our
agenda book which is the draft minutes for the meeting
of the Operations and Regulations Committee for Friday,
April 16th, 1999. Are there any corrections?
MR. McCALPIN: Yes, Madam Chair.
CHAIR BATILE: Mr. McCalpin.
MR. McCALPIN: Under the heading, Motion, at
the bottom of the first page, I don't believe that you
really moved. I think you may have asked for a
motion
CHAIR BATTLE: That's right.

MR. McCALPIN: -- but the minutes have you 1 moving that the agenda be approved. 2 That's right. I think you are CHAIR BATTLE: 3 right about that. That occurs somewhere else in these minutes as well. Okay? 5 MR. FORTUNO: That one I can handle. MR. McCALPIN: What? 7 MR. FORTUNO: " have made that change on my 8 copy and we will have that made on the official copy as 9 it goes in the records. 10 CHAIR BATTLE: Also, if you look on the final 11 page of those minutes the same error occurs. 12 request an opportunity to entertain a motion it shows 13 here that I move the meeting be adjourned, and then Ms. 14 Watlington so moved. So it would be helpful to have 15 someone review just a little bit. I know it's a mad 16 dash at the last minute but review the minutes to make 17 sure that these errors are caught. 18 MR. McCALPIN: I missed that one. 19 CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, I caught it. 20 Are there any other corrections to the minutes 21 of Friday, April 16th, 1999? 22

1	MOTION
2	CHAIR BATTLE: Hearing none, I would entertain
3	a motion to
4	MR. McCALPIN: I move approval of the minutes
5	as corrected.
6	MS. WATLINGTON: I second it.
7	CHAIR BATTLE: It's been properly moved and
8	seconded that the minutes be approved as corrected.
9	All in favor?
10	(Chorus of ayes.)
11	CHAIR BATTLE: All opposed?
12	(No response.)
13	CHAIR BATTLE: Motion carries. Thank you.
14	The next item that we have on our agenda is
15	consider public comment and consider an act on final
16	rule, 45 CFR Part 1641, on Debarment, Suspension and
17	Removal of Recipient Auditors.
18	You will find this information under the
19	tab well, it's not under a tab, I don't think, in
20	our Board book, but you should have received the
21	materials concomitant with receiving the board

materials for this meeting with the transmittal

1	memorandum from Laurie Tarantowicz, dated June 4th,
2	1999.
3	MS. MERCADO: On the board books that were
4	passed out in the back it is Tab No. 7.
5	CHAIR BAT'TLE: Okay. Will the members of the
6	staff of the Office of Inspector General identify
7	themselves for the record and then begin your
8	presentation?
9	MS. TARAN'TOWICZ: Good morning. I am Laurie
10	Tarantowicz, Counsel to the Office of Inspector
11	General.
12	MR. KOCZUR: I am Len Koczur, Assistant
13	Inspector General for Audit.
14	MR. McCALPIN: Laurie, will you move the mike
15	closer to you, please?
16	MS. TARAN'TOWICZ: You have before you a draft
17	final rule, 45 CFR Part 1641, Debarment, Suspension and
18	Removal of Recipient Auditors. To just give a little
19	background: This committee considered the proposed
20	rule in September of last year. It was published in
21	the Federal Register for comment. Unfortunately, we
22	didn't receive any.

1 The committee held public hearings last April 2 and had some recommendations for changes. The draft you have before you should include those changes. 3 4 addition, I have some suggested changes for you today. 5 CHAIR BATTLE: So why don't we get started. The way that we are now receiving our final draft 6 7 report on our regulations is to include the commentary 8 footnotes which makes it easier for us to go through 9 So as we go through and evaluate and review this rule, if you have questions about either the footnotes 10 11 or the rule itself, we will take those up as we go 12 through each today 13 You can begin with the first change. 14 MS. TARANTOWICZ: The first change appears on 15 page 4 in 1641.1. This is merely a change to clarify 16 the meaning, changing "ands" to "ors." 17 The next change appears on page 5, 1641.2(b), the definition of audit services. This change is 18 intended merely to clarify what is meant by the annual 19 20 financial statement audit of a recipient. 21 The next change occurs on page 6, subsection 22 (d). This change, again, is merely a clarifying change

to ensure that pleas will include but are not limited 1 to nolo contendere. 2 The next change appears in subsection (f). 3 Actually there are a number of changes to this 4 subsection. First I have a recommended change in the 5 first line, to change the "and" to "or." CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. The second change, language 8 MS. TARAN'TOWICZ: 9 has been struck which I believe the committee thought was sort of unnecessary language. That would be "the 10 staff person performing the function of legal counsel." 11 It now just reads 'the OIG legal counsel." 12 Madam Chair. 13 MR. McCALPIN: 14 CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, Bill. MR. McCALPIN: Laurie, do I understand that 15 the footnotes that we have here will be picked up 16 verbatim as part of the comment preceding the rule 17 Is that the intent? Or will there be some 18 itself? modification between the footnotes and the commentary? 19 20 MS. TARAN'TOWICZ: I think that there may be 21 some additional language just to clarify -- if necessary, to clarify what each section is. Because 22

the footnotes appear right under the language, we 1 thought it unnecessary to sort of repeat what the 2 section was intended to do. But I think maybe we 3 should do that in a commentary as it's published. 4 Okay, thank you. MR. McCALPIN: 5 CHAIR BATTLE: And as you know, Mr. McCalpin, 6 before the commentary is finalized I generally review 7 it because I have been delegated that responsibility by Я

> Yes. MR. McCALPIN:

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the committee.

CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, all right. You may continue.

The next change in MS. TARANTOWICZ: subsection (f), we have added, as was discussed at the last committee meeting, a provision to allow the inspector general in his discretion to designate someone besides the OIG legal counsel, or an OIG staff person, or another individual to act as a debarring official in any given instance.

The next change appears on page 7, subsection (g), definition of indictment. This section actually has a recommended change to the change, so that the

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first line would now read, "Indictment means a charge by a grand jury that the person named therein has committed a criminal offense."

MR. McCALPIN: Laurie, do we somewhere define the person to include an entity such as a firm? That may be somewhere more generally. But usually "person" means individual, firm, association, so on. Then you are dealing with CPA firms here.

MS. MERCADO: Usually in criminal language when they define a person it does mean a corporation, partnership kind of individual.

MR. McCALPIN: I am sorry I didn't even think of that yesterday, but just as you were reading it today it occurred to me that "person" could be limited to an individual does not necessarily include a CPA firm.

CHAIR BATTLE: That is true. You do have definition of IPA, and it raises the question if a person is named, and that person is named in their individual capacity separate from their responsibilities in an IPA, as to whether the two link. So I think that's a point well taken as to what is

intended by the definition of indictment and who must 1 be indicted in order for the operation of an indictment 2 to have an impact on what kinds of action the inspector 3 general might take. MR. McCALPIN: I think it could be corrected 5 with a simple definition of "person" includes an 6 individual, corporation, association, the usual person 7 definition. MS. TARANTOWICZ: Right. We can add an 9 additional definition of person to take care of that. 10 CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. Anything else on (g)? 11 (No response.) 12 CHAIR BATTLE: You may continue. 13 MS. TARANTOWICZ: The next change appears on 14 page 8, subsection (m), definition of suspension. 15 Again, this is merely a clarifying change to make clear 16 that suspension may cover an IPA soliciting or entering 17 into new contracts with all recipients or one or more 18 specific recipients. 19 What page are you on now? 20 MR. McCALPIN: CHAIR BATTLE: Page 8. 21 MS. TARANTOWICZ: Page 8. 22

CHAIR BATTLE: At the bottom, under (m), 1 Suspension. 2 MR. McCALPIN: Could I suggest a slight 3 wording change in that sentence? "Suspension may cover an IPA." I just suggest "Suspension may prevent or 5 preclude an IPA from soliciting" -- instead of that 6 "may cover" is a fairly inartful way, it seems to me, 7 of saying it. "May prevent or preclude" -- I don't 8 care, one or the other -- "an IPA from soliciting or 9 . entering into new contracts with all recipients." 10 MS. TARANTOWICZ: That would be fine. 11 MR. McCALPIN: No change in meeting. 12 MS. TARANTOWICZ: Right. Okav. 13 CHAIR BATTLE: Anything else in (m)? 14 (No response.) 15 CHAIR BATTLE: You can move on. 16 MS. TARANTOWICZ: The next change appears on 17 page 10, Section 1641.3(b)(1). We have added the 18 underlined language. It now seems that the two 19 sentences in this subsection really state the same 20 thing in different ways, so we would suggest including 21 the second sentence and eliminating the first sentence 22

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1	of this subsection.
2	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. Are there any questions
3	about that?
4	(No response.)
5	CHAIR BATTLE: All right, you may move on.
6	MS. TARANTOWICZ: The next change appears on
7	page 12, 1641.4(b). Here I have some recommendations
8	that's not included in the language. And if I might
9	just read to you what I would add.
10	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.
11	MS. TARANTOWICZ: In subsection (1) we would
12	recommend adding a sentence that states: "The
13	debarring official may determine that a cause for
14	suspension exists under 1641.13 but that an
15	investigation or other legal or debarment proceeding
16	should be completed before proceeding to debar. In
17	that case," and then we pick up the language
18	"Suspension shall be for a temporary period" and would
19	continue.
20	CHAIR BATTLE: Could you read that again?
21	MS. TARANTOWICZ: Sure
22	MR. McCALPIN: Is this a first sentence?

1	MS. TARANTOWICZ: A first sentence.
2	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.
3	MS. TARANTOWICZ: "The debarring official may
4	determine that a cause for suspension exists under
5	1641.13 but that an investigation or other legal or
6	debarment proceeding should be completed before
7	proceeding to debar. In that case, suspension shall
8	be" and then we would continue as is written.
9	This is intended to clarify that because if we
10	read this section in connection with 1641.13 there may
11	be some apparent inconsistency, and it may appear from
12	this section that you may suspend just because an
13	investigation or other proceeding is in progress when
14	in fact you can only suspend when a cause for
15	suspension exists under subsection (13).
16	CHAIR BATTLE: Is there a limit on the amount
17	of time for a suspension?
18	MS. TARAN'TOWICZ: Yes, there is.
19	MR. McCALPIN: Twelve months.
20	MS. TARANTOWICZ: Twelve months, and it may be
21	extended up to an additional six months to make it 18.
22	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. That's what I thought.

So if the proceeding in one extends beyond that period of time, then the suspension is limited thereby? I know that that's the following paragraph, but I want to make sure that it's clear that there is a limit to the time.

MS. TARANTOWICZ: There is a limit to the time. And the possible extension for an additional six months would be if the cfficial or government agency listed in (b)(1) would request an extension in writing for an additional six months.

CHAIR BATTLE: Go ahead, Mr. McCalpin.

MR. McCALPIN: Laurie, would you have an opportunity to have the additional language here and elsewhere, I suspect, in writing before the board tomorrow so that -- I wasn't able to copy down the added sentence as you read it, but I think it would be helpful if the actual language could be before the --

MS. TARANTOWICZ: Yes, I can do that.

CHAIR BATTLE: I think that's right. And, generally, the rule itself in final clean form is presented at the board meeting. I will not be here tomorrow, but Ernestine has graciously accepted the

duty of making the presentation for the committee to the board tomorrow. I know that Mr. Erlenborn will be there, and Ernestine will. Bill and I will both not be there tomorrow. But, generally, when we have a final rule we have a final clean copy to present to the board so that they can adopt it because they are adopting this rule in total, so they need to have it; okay?

MS. TARANTOWICZ: Yeah, we will have that for them.

CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, thanks.

MS. TARANTOWICZ: The next change that I would recommended, that is not included in the written version you have before you, would be subsection (b)(3) on the same page. I will read to you the entire sentence as I would propose it to read.

"The OIG shall notify the appropriate official or organization conducting a proceeding referred to in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, if any, of the suspension within ten days of its implementation and shall notify such official or organization of an impending termination of a suspension, at least 30 days before the 12-month period expires, to allow an

opportunity to request an extension." 1 This would eliminate the last sentence, which 2 is probably better placed in the commentary, and would 3 add additional language requiring that the OIG notify not just that the suspension is going to be terminated, 5 but that in fact a suspension has been implemented. 6 CHAIR BATTLE: Is there anything else in 7 1641.4? 8 MS. TARANTOWICZ: No, there is not. 9 The next change appears on page 14, Section 10 1641.5(b). This, again, is merely to clarify, as was 11 pointed out, that the term "such" as appeared in the 12 proposed rule was unclear exactly what that referred 1.3 to. So this was intended to clarify that. 14 CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. 15 MS. TARANTOWICZ: The next change appears on 16 page 15, Section 1641.7(a). I am sorry, again I --17 CHAIR BATTLE: Let's go back before you go to 18 In 14, 1641.6 sets out the procedure for 19 15. debarment. Essentially what it does is to relate back 20 to the sections that pertain to suspension in 1641.7 21

through 9, and --

1	MS. TARANTOWICZ: Actually, it goes forward.
2	It just states which sections apply
3	CHAIR BATTLE: Oh, okay, I am sorry.
4	MS. TARANTOWICZ: under debarment.
5	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, all right.
6	MS. TARANTOWICZ: There will be a section
7	later that does that
8	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, all right.
9	MS. TARANTOWICZ: We were on page 15,
10	subsection (a). The underlined language was added to
11	clarify what was meant by OIG audit guidance.
12	I had an additional recommended change so that
13	it would now read: "OIG audit guidance, as stated in
14	the OIG audit guide for recipients and auditors,
15	including the compliance supplement for audits of LST
16	recipients and in OIG audit bulletins."
17	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.
18	MS. TARANTOWICZ: The next change is in
19	subsection (b). The term "suspended" has been
20	eliminated because we would not debar merely because an
21	IPA has been suspended from contracting with a federal
22	agency, but only if they had been debarred.

CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.

MS. TARANCOWICZ: The next change is in subsection (d) of the same page. This change is intended to clarify that we would only debar if a conviction, as stated in the subsection, is final. We will clarify in this commentary that a conviction is final when all appeals have been exhausted or the time for appeal has expired.

The next change is in subsection (e) on the next page, 16, and this is a similar change that indicates that we would only debar if a federal judgment is final.

The next change is 1641.8(a), page 16. This is intended to clarify the meaning and also to ensure that we will send a notice of debarment in a manner that provides evidence of its receipt so we are sure that the effective firm or individual receives the notice.

The next change is on page 17, 1641.9(c) -
CHAIR BATTLE: Let me just make mention of

something relating to that notice. I know that part of

our discussion -- it may be covered in the commentary.

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It talks about electronic mail and other means that are 1 2 available now that may not have been available when we first envisioned this provision. And there may be 3 other things that come on line. 4 MS. TARANTOWICZ: Right. We have had to 5 clarify in the commentary that although we may send a 7 notice via electronic mail, that will not be the only 8 means by which notice is sent. CHAIR BATTLE: And when you say evidence of 9 receipt do you mean a signed receipt by the recipient 10 to show that it has been indeed received? 11 Well, I believe if you send a 12 MR. McCALPIN: 13 fax you get back some sort of a notification, one, the 14 fax has in fact been received. We get that if we send a fax out of the office. When the document comes back 15 to us there is an indication on it that it was 16 received. 17 18 MS. MERCADO: Eut the question is whether or 19 not the individual, that is the specific person that is being notified, has received the notice. 20

generally for a personal service. And the individual

is better because then you know that they have. It's

21

not some secretary misplaced it or it went to some 1 2 other department. It actually went to the individual who is being questioned. 3 MR. McCALPIN: But basically you are going to 4 require certified mail, return receipt requested. 5 CHAIR BATTLE: Well, Federal Express. I mean 6 there are a number of different ways that you get 7 8 signed notification of receipt. So when we say evidence of its receipt, I think what -- this being the 9 . point: I think there are a number of ways that you can 10 provide notice, and I think that's good. 11 12 But the point that Maria is making is well

A debarment proceeding is a pretty serious proceeding. And we need to have sufficient evidence that it has been personally received so that all the time frames that begin to run are appropriate.

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So we may want to, in the commentary, talk about the other methods of sending that notice that are available that give evidence that it has been properly delivered. But I think the personal service is still a key piece, particularly for the debarment proceedings.

MS. MERCADO: Generally, we are looking

whatever rules of civil procedure that are -- federal rules in this case. And you would cover yourself in making sure there is personal service.

CHAIR BATTLE: The only problem, the federal rules and some other rules rely upon certified return receipt. When you have got Federal Express, UPS, you have a number of different ways that you can get a personal signature showing receipt. So I want to --

MR. McCALPIN: Sometimes I have to sign for FedEx.

CHAIR BATTLE: Yes, that's right. And so that's my point. So not just by UPS, but by FedEx or any other service that will allow for a personalized receipt is evidence of receipt it seems to me, or should be set out in the commentary to explain evidence of receipt.

MS. MERCADO: Just as long as you are clear that if it is by another means other than personal service, you can factor having Federal Express or some other method. But it is the individual to whom it's being addressed that is signing for that because what happens -- again, it's some staff or somebody else that

1	signs for it, and not the individual.
2	CHAIR BATTLE: You could even use, I think, a
3	fax if you require that they fax back some sort of
4	written statement of receipt.
5	MS. TARANTOWICZ: We can clarify that, yeah.
6	CHAIR BATTLE: As long as you have something
7	in writing, personal service, I think we are fine with
8	the delivery.
9	Ernestine did you have something to add in
10	those?
11	MS. WATLINGTON: I am just listening.
12	CHAIR BATTLE: Try and stay with us.
13	We can clarify that, I think, in the
14	commentary.
15	MS. TARANTOWICZ: Yes.
16	The change next appears on page 17, subsection
17	(c) of 1641.9. These are just language clarifying
18	changes. No substantive change.
19	Next change on page 18 at the bottom,
20	subsection (d) of 1.641.10. This is just to clarify
21	that if a fact finder is hired we would indeed want
22	them to fact find.

1	The next change does not appear in the written
2	document you have before you, but it would be to
3	page 19, 1641.11, subsection (b). We used
4	incorporation by reference of prior sections in an
5	effort to make the rule a bit shorter if possible. But
6	in looking back at it, it doesn't seem that it works
7	just substituting terms.
8	So we would recommend that instead of doing
9	Section 1641.5, to which this refers, actually be
10	written out and conformed to suspension, as the intent
11	of this section was, but doesn't really work
12	practically.
13	MR. McCALPIN: I don't think I understood what
14	you suggested.
15	MS. TARAN':OWICZ: I am sorry. What we were
16	doing, instead of incorporating here 1641.5 and
17	proposing to substitute the term "suspension" for the
18	term "debarment," instead, actually, rewrite Section
19	1641.5, have it appear here under 1641.11, and actually
20	substitute the terms as appropriate.
21	MR. McCALPIN: So, basically, you are
22	proposing to rewrite 1641.11(b)?

1	MS. TARAN'TOWICZ: Right.
2	CHAIR BATTLE: And we will have that before
3	tomorrow morning?
4	MS. TARANTOWICZ: Yes.
5	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. Next.
6	MS. TARANTOWICZ: The next change appears on
7	page 20, Section 1641.13. These changes in (a), (b)
8	and (c) are to clarify the causes for suspension. We
9	had previously had, again, mere incorporation by
10	reference, but subsection (c) needed to be added
11	because it didn't work for suspension.
12	We also have a typo change in subsection (c).
13	"Agency" is misspelled.
14	The next change appears on the same page,
15	Section 1641.14.
16	CHAIR BATTLE: Before we go further, I am
17	going to move back to (b).
18	Bill, your point being well taken, here we
19	have the IPA has been indicted or convicted of an
20	offense described earlier, and we use the language
21	"person" in our definition as opposed to IPA. So maybe
22	we will clarify that by a definition of "person." Or

1	maybe we would want to use IPA
2	MR. McCALPIN: Yeah.
3	CHAIR BATTLE: in the earlier one because
4	it really, it seems to me, has to be a conviction in
5	the official capacity of being an IPA that triggers the
6	actions hereunder.
7	MR. McCALPIN: Yeah. If you look at the
8	definition on page 7, "independent public accountant,"
9	which makes it sound like an individual and not a firm.
10	MS. TARAN'TOWICZ: Yeah. But when IPA is used,
11	it's either used as an individual or a firm. In other
12	words, it just doesn't say IPA. It says IPA
13	CHAIR BAT'TLE: Well, do we need to clarify by
14	saying "IPA may include an individual or a firm"?
15	MS. TARANTOWICZ: Okay, we can do that.
16	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, all right, thank you.
17	MR. McCALPIN: Maybe what you ought to do is
18	slightly modify. The definition of IPA means an
19	independent public accountant or firm of accountants.
20	MS. TARANTOWICZ: Okay.
21	MR. McCALPIN: Then I think that cures the
22	problem

1	CHAIR BAT'TLE: Yeah.
2	MR. McCALPIN: on (b).
3	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.
4	MS. TARANTOWICZ: On page 20, 1641.14. Again,
5	this had been an incorporation by reference to a prior
6	provision, and what is set out here is actually writing
7	out the provision with the appropriate changes from
8	debarment to suspension.
9	The next change is on page 21, the very last
10	line. Eliminates the word "contemplated" so that the
11	proceeding that we refer to is not just contemplated
12	but is actually pending.
13	The next change does not appear in your
14	written document but would be recommended. On page 22,
15	1641.17, subsection (a). Again, we had attempted the
16	incorporation by reference of prior provisions. In
17	this case substituting the word "removal" for the word
18	"debarment."
19	Again, we have determined that that really
20	doesn't work, so we would recommend actually writing
21	out the sections referred to here.
22	Again, another change that doesn't appear in

1	your document is on page 23, Section 1641.18,
2	subsection (b). This section sets out what the
3	administrative record would consist of. The changes
4	that I would recommend would be in the first line to
5	delete the words "the portion of" so it would start:
6	"The administrative record consists of any information,
7	reports, documents or other evidence identified or
8	relied upon in the notice."
9	The next change would be the last phrase on
10	this page. Change the word "material" to "relevant"
11	and change the word "portions" to "material."
12	Different meaning. "Together with any relevant
13	material."
14	MR. McCALPIN: "Together with any"
15	MS. TARANTOWICZ: I am sorry.
16	MR. McCALPIN: How does it read? Why don't
17	you simply now that you have made "material" and
18	"relevant" the same, "Together with any relevant
19	material contained in the IPA's response or submitted
20	by the affected recipient."
21	MS. TARANTOWICZ: Yes, that's
22	MR. McCALPIN: You can squeeze them together.

1 MS. TARANTOWICZ: That's what I meant to do. 2 Thank you. "Together with any relevant material contained in the IPA's response or submitted by an affected recipient." 4 5 The next change would be to the next sentence 6 which would now read, "In the case of debarment, when 7 additional proceedings are necessary to determine 8 disputed material facts, the administrative record also 9 shall consist of any relevant material submitted or 10 presented at such proceedings." 11 MR. McCALPIN: So, basically, you are taking out about the debarring official basing his decision 12 13 on? 14 MS. TARANTOWICZ: That's correct. 15 MR. McCALPIN: You are going back to the administrative record? 16 17 MS. TARANTOWICZ: That's correct. So now this subsection would justify the administrative record. 18 The other subsections talked about what the debarring 19 20 official shall base his decision on. So this, I think, 21 clarifies what we really intended which was to define 22 what the administrative record consists of.

1 again, this will be in writing before the board meeting 2 so you can take a look at it. CHAIR BATTLE: So the information that will be 4 deleted from subsection (b) will not appear anywhere 5 else in the regulation; is that correct? MS. TARAN'TOWICZ: 6 Not in that form, but other 7 sections of the regulation -- the previous section --MR. McCALPIN: I think (d)(1), down below a 8 9 . little bit, really contains the decision on the facts 10 -- bases his decision on the facts as found. I think 11 (d) (1) pretty well covers that concept. 12 CHAIR BATTLE: Okav. 13 MS. TARAN'TOWICZ: And, in addition, subsection 14 (a) on the previous page states that "Debarment or 15 removal must be based on a finding that the cause or 16 causes for debarment or removal are established by a 17 preponderance of the evidence in the administrative record." So this just sets out what the next section 18 19 would just set out what the administrative record is. 20 CHAIR BATTLE: Do we have a standard for 21 removal? You have got debarment and suspension. Is

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there a --

1 MS. TARANTOWICZ: Actually, subsection (a) (1) is debarment and removal. 2 CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, all right, you are right. 3 4 Thank you. 5 MS. TARANTOWICZ: The next change is on page 24 as well, subsection (c). This change appears in the 6 document you have and just provides that the OIG may 7 8 grant an IPA an extension of the time requirement set 9 out in this part in extraordinary circumstances. 10 I have a final change that does not appear in 11 the document you have but would be on page 26, on 12 subsection (c), Reconsideration, sub-part (2). Because 13 we have changed from the proposed rule to required convictions to be filed before debarment or removal, we 14 15 would suggest in (i) adding a phrase, "in the case of a 16 suspension, reversal of the conviction or civil judgment upon which" and then delete "debarment and 17 18 removal." It would just be "on which the suspension 19 was based." 20 CHAIR BATTLE: Could you read that again? 21 MS. TARANTOWICZ: "In the case of a 22 suspension, reversal of the conviction or civil

1	judgment upon which the suspension was based."
2	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.
3	MS. TARANTOWICZ: Similarly, in subsection
4	(c)(3), "A request for reconsideration," we would add
5	other suspension based on the reversal of the
6	conviction, civil judgment or sanction may be filed at
7	any time."
8	MR. McCALPIN: So it reads, "A request for
9	reconsideration of a suspension"?
10	MS. TARAN'TOWICZ: Yes.
11	MR. McCALPIN: "Based on"
12	MS. TARAN'TOWICZ: Oh, I am sorry. Yes, "A
13	suspension" it actually is, perhaps, "which was
14	based;" "of a suspension which was based on the"
15	CHAIR BATTLE: Which was based on a
16	conviction
17	MS. TARANTOWICZ: Right.
18	CHAIR BATTLE: that has been reversed.
19	MS. TARANTOWICZ: Yes, that's correct. So
20	then it would read: "A request for reconsideration of
21	a suspension which was based on a conviction, civil
22	judgment or sanction that has been reversed may be

filed at any time."

One get a suspension reversed, in that a suspension is the extraordinary immediate action undertaken with an IPA. It seems to me that the suspension, by the time of the reversal of a conviction happens, has already been served.

So if a request for reconsideration of the suspension occurs -- there may be instances because you have got an 18-month time frame for the suspension to occur, that one could request that it end. But are you actually requesting that the suspension decision be overturned even though you have served the suspension?

MS. TARANTOWICZ: Yes. A reconsideration as though the suspension, if it was granted, as though the suspension had never been implemented although it had been. It would just end it, and the decision granting the reconsideration would basically state that.

CHAIR BATTLE: What kind of damages for that reversal, if reconsideration were granted, would be appropriate? In other words, a person who has served a suspension has been denied the opportunity to bid on

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1 prospective contracts with other recipients. 2 out of the loop for that. They have lost revenue associated with not being able to bid and acquire 4 contracts for that term, it seems to me, while they 5 have served under that suspension. So if in fact a conviction is reversed, and we 6 go back and say the suspension never occurred, they are 7 still out of having been able to participate in a round 8 of bids for contracts. 10 I think we need to give some thought to what 11 those implications might be and how we construct, how we handle reversals of suspensions, and when they can 12 13 be granted, and what the expectation needs to be if 14 they are. 15 MS. TARANTOWICZ: As far as damages is concerned we did not have the expectation that the IPA 16 would be entitled to any compensation. 17 18 Suzanne, did you want to CHAIR BATTLE: 19 address that? 20 MS. GLASOW: I would just raise the issue 21 maybe use the word "end a suspension" instead of

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reverse it.

1.	CHAIR BATTLE: Right.
2	MS. GLASOW: That would take care of that
3	problem.
4	CHAIR BATTLE: I think
5	MS. GLASOW: I think that works for the IG's
6	office.
7	CHAIR BATTLE: I think you may want to take a
8	look at that because to reverse the suspension may
9	raise this issue. But if you end a suspension, then
10	it's only prospective relief that one can expect with
11	reconsideration.
12	MS. TARAN'TOWICZ: That would affect an appeal,
13	as well, where the inspector general may reverse the
14	debarring official's decision.
15	CHAIR BATTLE: It has to be prospective, it
16	seems to me, because you aren't going to be able to
17	make the IPA whole.
18	MS. TARANTOWICZ: Well, that's true, but we
19	never intended to. I mean I don't think there is a
20	requirement that we do.
21	CHAIR BATTLE: If you, on reconsideration I
22	guess the question I understand your point. You are

1	not intending to make them whole. You may have grounds
2	for an immediate suspension, but if the conviction is
3	overturned and the reason for the suspension was the
4	fact that there was a conviction, then your relief has
5	got to be, I think, stated in the regulation to be
6	prospective so that you don't leave open the question
7	of may call.
8	MS. TARAN'TOWICZ: In other words,
9	affirmatively state that the relief is just the
10	reconsideration of the suspension and that no other
11	relief would be
12	CHAIR BAT'TLE: Well, and that the relief that
13	would be granted is an earlier into the suspension than
14	either the 12 months or the 18 months which is what the
15	statute would allow.
16	MS. TARAN'TOWICZ: I see. We can add that.
17	CHAIR BATTLE: Is there anything else? Bill?
18	MOTION
19	MR. McCALPIN: Madam Chair, I move that Part
20	1641, as submitted to us for this meeting, as amended
21	this morning, and in the manner to be amended by
22	counsel of the OIG and submitted to the board tomorrow,

1	that this committee recommends approval of 1641 in that
2	form to the board for approval as a final regulation
3	subject to the condition that the final language of the
4	commentary and the rule be submitted to and approved by
5	the chair of this committee before it is published as a
6	final rule.
7	MS. WATLINGTON: I second.
8	CHAIR BATTLE: It's been properly moved and
9	seconded. All in favor?
10	(Chorus of ayes.)
11	CHAIR BAT'TLE: All opposed?
12	(No response.)
13	CHAIR BAT'TLE: Motion carries.
14	Thank you very much.
15	MS. TARAN'TOWICZ: Thank you.
16	CHAIR BATTLE: We will now move to the next
17	item on our agenda, which is to consider an act on
18	proposed amendments to the Corporation's 403(b) Thrift
19	Plan that are intended to increase the Corporation's
20	employer contribut on level to match that of the Civil
21	Service Retirement System.
22	MS. KENNEDY: Good morning, Chairperson

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Battle, committee members and other directors. I am Joan Kennedy, Director of Administration and Human Resources for the Legal Services Corporation. And joining me this morning is Matt Tanana of Mutual of America, which is the firm that handles our 403(b) Thrift Plan.

We come before you this morning to recommend an increase in the employer contribution level to our 403(b) Thrift Plan. And I would like to give you just a brief overview of what has caused us to bring this item before you, and then respond to any specific questions that the committee may have of us.

Approximately one year ago we came before this committee, and subsequently to the full board, with a recommendation to approve entry into a full services agreement with Mutual of America which gave us some benefits that we had not had as a less than full services agreement participant. That full services agreement provided some consultative services from Mutual of America that we were not entitled to before. At that same time we came before the committee and the board to ask for a change in our plan to allow for

participation on the part of temporary employees at the same level that regular employees participated. The committee and the board approved that recommendation.

At that time Chairperson Battle appointed Mr. Erlenborn, committee member Erlenborn, to work along with staff in our compliance review of our 403(b) Thrift Plan. So in the interim, since that time that we last came before the board, and the current date, we have been working with Mutual of America. We have also been working KPMG consultant to help us in our compliance review of our 403(b) Thrift Plan.

During that time the Federal Government increased the employer contribution of the CSRS or the Civil Service Retirement System, their plan, from that current level to 8.51 percent employer contribution level.

As a matter of history, when our plan was created in 1988, it was created with the intention that we would mirror to the extent possible the employer contribution level of CSRS, of the Civil Service Retirement System plan.

And since that time this is the first -- when

Diversified Reporting Services, Inc. 1025 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 1250 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 (202) 296-2929 the Federal Government increased its CSRS employer contribution level in October of 1997, it represented the first time that there was an increase in the employer contribution level for that plan.

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We did not immediately mirror that increase at LSC. We had some budgetary constraints to do some analysis of our plan to see if in fact we could afford it, and what the implications would be, and how ultimately we were formatted. Those were the kinds of things that we have been doing over the last year.

With the assistance of Mutual of America and KPMG, we put together a proposal. Mr. Erlenborn, committee member, met with us, and we had an opportunity to review with him the implications of that change and increase in the employer contribution level.

We had an opportunity to talk with him about any other concerns that he may have. Mr. Erlenborn, as the committee members note, has occupied the relatively unique position in that he is an ERISA expert and has worked very closely on these kinds of --

CHAIR BATTLE: Just a minute. Mr. McCalpin, have you finished?

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MR. McCALPIN: Sorry.

CHAIR BATTLE: I am sorry, it was getting real difficult to hear and for Ms. Kennedy to continue her presentation because she wants to have everybody's ear.

MS. KENNEDY: Thank you.

CHAIR BAT'TLE: Okay.

MS. KENNEDY: Mr. Erlenborn, as I was saying, occupies a unique position on the committee in that he is a professor of ERISA law and he is uniquely qualified, as are other members of this committee and the board, I am sure, to share with us his expertise and to help guide us in the development of the proposal. So we met with him at great length. Matt Tanana joined us in that meeting that day, as did Jim Hogan; our controller, David Richardson; and some of my staff. We came up with a proposal which allows us to be consistent with the intent of our original plan, that is to mirror the contribution level, the employer contribution level of CSRS, and to increase our contribution to level to 8.51 percent.

One of the concerns that Mr. Erlenborn shared during that meeting was that we provide a mechanism

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As Dave Richardson shared with the Finance Committee members -- some of you were in that meeting earlier this morning -- we do have great participation in our plan. All of our employees, with the exception of one, participate in the plan. But not all the employees maximize their contribution.

And while those who do not maximize their contribution are both lower compensated and higher compensated employees, it tends more or less to be the lower compensated employees who do not maximize their contribution for whatever reason.

So when we structured this recommendation that we are bringing before you today, based upon Mr.

Erlenborn's suggestion we are structuring it in such a way that we hope that it will be an incentive for lower compensated employees to maximize their contributions.

Our employees have now gone, since October of 1997, without an opportunity to participate at an increased level that federal CSRS participants have.

1	By the way, we have 13 employees at the
2	Corporation now who are still CSRS participants. When
3	we went to the 403(b) private plan back in 1988 our
4	employees were given the option of remaining with CSRS
5	or converting to the private plan. And we do still
6	have 13 employees who opted to stay with the CSRS plan
7	If the committee and the board approve this
8	recommendation, all of our employees at LSC, whether
9	they are CSRS participants or the private plan, 403(b)
10	plan participants, will enjoy the same employer
11	contribution level of 8.51 percent.
12	MR. McCALPIN: Could I ask, with respect to
13	those 13 employees who are still in CSRS or whatever,
14	do we contribute the extra 1.51 for them irrespective
15	of whether they contribute up to 2.51 of their
16	compensation?
17	MS. KENNEDY: Just a moment.
18	Dave?
19	MR. McCALPIN: In other words, are we matching
20	for them, or are we giving it to them?
21	MR. TANANA: You are strictly giving it to
22	them.

Pardon? MR. McCALPIN: 1 MR. TANANA: There is no matching program with 2 the CSRS system. 3 So that we will continue to MR. McCALPIN: 4 discriminate between the CSRS people and the others, 5 the others getting the 1.51 only as a match, but the 13 6 get the 1.51 irrespective of whether it's a match or 7 not; is that right? 8 There is no matching in the CSR CHAIR BATTLE: 9 program at all. 10 MR. McCALPIN: Pardon? 11 CHAIR BATTLE: I don't think there is a 12 matching requirement in CSR, so from the onset until 13 today there has not been that requirement, Bill. 14 whether we change to a matching program under our 15 403(b) plan or not, there was not a matching 16 requirement for the Federal Government. 17 MR. McCALPIN: So those 13 people will get the 18 2.51, continue to get it, whether it's a match or not? 19 That's right. Yes, they will CHAIR BATTLE: 20 continue to get it because they have gotten it since 21 October of 1997. 22

1	MS. KENNEDY: Exactly. And there are two
2	different kinds of plans as well. Our plan is a
3	defined contribution plan and the other plan is a
4	defined benefit plan.
5	MR. McCALPIN: The CSRS is a defined benefit?
6	MR. TANANA: Yes.
7	MR. McCALPIN: Oh, I didn't realize that.
8	MS. KENNEDY: So ultimately they are like
9	apples and oranges.
10	MR. McCALPIN: Yeah.
11	MS. KENNEDY: The only thing that we can
12	control is the contribution level of the employer. And
13	so that we can come as closely as possible to
14	equalizing, at least the employer contribution level
15	benefit for our employees, we think that this will help
16	us do that.
17	MR. McCALPIN: Of course, we would really do
18	it if we gave them the 1.51 irrespective of match.
19	MS. KENNEDY: Right.
20	MS. MERCADO: Well, you know, while we have
21	the controller up here, perhaps if you could tell us
22	what that would mean budgetary-wise as far as the

1	increase both for this year and for next year.
2	MR. RICHARDSON: In our review of it, it looks
3	like it's going to cost us approximately \$12,000 to
4	\$15,000 more for this fiscal year. But now on the
5	manual aspects it's just going to cost us about
6	\$60,000.
7	There is in the back, and I don't have the
8	page
9	CHAIR BATTLE: If you look under your Exhibit
10	Tab 9, the materials that are resources for the
11	presentation that you have before you today are
12	presented there. And I think that in those materials
13	the funding is set out on page 3 of the comparison of
14	Civil Service Retirement to the 403 plan.
15	MS. KENNEDY: It's next to the last page of
16	your attachments.
17	MR. HOGAN: Madam Chairman?
18	CHAIR BATTLE: Yes.
19	MR. HOGAN: May I just say something about
20	CHAIR BATTLE: Yeah. Identify yourself for
21	the record.
22	MR. HOGAN: James Hogan, Vice President,

Administration.

To clarify the answer to Mr. McCalpin's question, the Civil Service Retirement System, a defined benefit system, is no longer available to either federal employees or our employees. So the ones that are in there, that 13 employees, they are in a program that no longer exists.

Their contribution to that plan is 7 percent. It's withheld from the employee's salary, and the Federal Government's contribution is the 8.51 percent. And that has been since over a year ago the Federal Government increased from 7 to 8.51 percent, the government's contribution.

The system that federal employees have funded is now FERS, Federal Employees Retirement System, and it's a complicated system that there is matching, and a government defined benefit portion.

We really could not even afford -- we talked about this with Mr. Erlenborn and our Mutual representative. We could not afford to think about matching that system. It's just too expensive.

So what our position is here, we are trying to

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match only the employer contribution portion in our plan that the Federal Government pays to other employees that are in CSRS. Thank you.

CHAIR BATTLE: Just a follow-up question of that. Since the Federal Government has moved to a new plan, but there are still people remaining in the CSRS plan, are there participants in the CSRS outside of Legal Services? In other words, our long-term employees, did they have the option of going with the new plan or staying with the old so that there is --

MR. HOGAN: That is correct.

CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.

MR. HOGAN: That is correct.

CHAIR BATTLE: Thank you.

You may continue your presentation.

MS. KENNEDY: With that historical background, we are coming before the committee this afternoon -- or this morning, I guess it's still morning -- to recommend that we increase the employer contribution level for our 403(b) Thrift Plan to 8.51 percent that mirrors the CSRS contribution that was increased in October of 1997. Mr. Richardson has explained to you

what the financial implications are. And we ask your approval.

CHAIR BATTLE: A couple of other points I think that make this a very good recommendation coming from our staff. The idea of meeting the 8.51 so that we can mirror the CSRS plan is a good one. I think that Mr. Erlenborn's suggestion that we increase the opportunity for matching is also a good one.

There is a maximum amount that employees can contribute. My understanding is that it is \$10,000.

MR. TANANA: Or 20 percent of salary, whichever is less.

CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, or 20 percent of salary, whichever is less. So there is an opportunity to contribute much more than 1 percent, but we match a certain amount in order to increase the incentive for employees to make contributions to the plan.

The contributions that are made are pre-tax dollars which means that as you make the contributions, that has a net effect on your tax liability. To some degree, after you make certain contributions the net effect is that you are not really losing more of your

Diversified Reporting Services, Inc. 1025 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 1250 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 (202) 296-2929 disposable income, but you are losing some of your tax liability.

Is that right, Mr. Richardson?

MR. RICHARDSON: That is correct.

CHAIR BATTLE: Yes. So I think that the idea of complementing our increase to 8.51, with an increased incentive to participate by going to 2.51 rather than 1, is an added measure which I think will enhance the opportunity for employees to get a greater benefit in the long run from the plan.

MR. TANANA: Absolutely. And I think that in Mr. Erlenborn's absence the main idea of doing it with increasing the matching portion of the contribution, rather than the base contribution of 6 percent, which is currently provided to all eligible employees, is two-fold. One being that you will see from looking at some of the traits of LSC that the way you are going to have employees making contributions through salary reduction towards 20 percent are going to be your higher paid employees whereas your rank and file are going to be limited in their own minds thinking that they should only be contributing somewhere around the

1 percent and then getting the match.

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So you are encouraging them to put in more money for their retirement which is very essential in this day and age. A major portion of our discussion with Mr. Erlenborn was around the fact although this plan is providing great benefits from employer contribution, that there should be somewhat more incentive for them to be putting in a little bit more of their own money.

The other side of it is although, as Dave
Richardson has discussed, the proximate increase that
it will cost, based on current salary figures, is
somewhere around 60,000. That's your maximum exposure.
You still will have some of your rank and file who will
not contribute 2.51 percent. They may still contribute
one. So you may ---

CHAIR BATTLE: And if they do they will not get the 8.51 total; is that correct?

MR. TANANA: Exactly, exactly. And the way we structured it to increase it as 100 percent match, the 2.51, you are not going to be required to provide any 204H notices. There is no detriment benefit to the

employees.

But you will still find people, most likely it may only be a handful, that do not contribute fully the 2.51 percent. And therefore your maximum exposure may be less than 60,000 but never more.

If you were to do it on the base contribution side and increase an extra 1.51 percent, you would have that solid dollar amount every year that you would be putting it.

MS. KENNEDY: Sure.

MR. TANANA: At the same time you are increasing the benefit available to them to increase their own contributions.

CHAIR BATTLE: One of the things that we discussed in looking at this was the opportunity for our staff to have workshops and to have the opportunity to learn a little bit more about how this works and what the advantages are prior to the implementation day which I understand is in July of this year; is that correct?

MS. KENNEDY: July 1.

MR. TANANA: Absolutely.

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CHAIR BATTLE: Can you tell us a little bit about what that will do?

MR. TANANA: Sure. Regardless of what changes were made, any increases or decreases, part of our service, and this is when you are under a modified services contract, and now a full services contract, the difference being that now under full services we provide in-depth document preparation such as providing an updated plan document, any legal and tax amendments that need to be made, and summary plan descriptions.

Before that date you were required to do that on your own, through your own legal department and so on, which was not that big of a problem here. At some of our other agencies, which are smaller, and don't have those capacities and so on, it was.

However, the main idea of these workshops is to educate the employee not only on the importance of the employer sponsored portion of the 403(b) Thrift Plan, but also a general education on to what's called the three-legged stool at the time, and that the importance of their own contribution is essential in this day and age.

One of the things we provide in the very beginning of the presentation is a graph to show that there is a misconception that almost all of your retirement income should come from either an employer pension or a Social Security benefit. The reality is majority should be coming from your own contributions.

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So no matter what decisions are made, we will go forward with the idea that we want to encourage them to put in as much as possible for themselves. And, also, whatever changes are made we will show it before the implementation date. It's as simple as myself or someone from our staff in our Washington office to come out to Legal Services and just give a day-long presentation or however long we can meet with people individually, and so on.

We also offer certified financial planners to come down, which we pay for out of our New York office. And they will educate them as far as the investment options and so forth. Eut we have already made some steps towards setting those meetings up sometime between now and the end of the month.

CHAIR BAT'TLE: Good. Mr. McCalpin.

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1	MR. McCALPIN: May an employee change his or
2	her contribution from year to year?
3	MR. TANANA: Absolutely. You can now change
4	it every pay period, which I believe is
5	MR. McCALPIN: Every pay period?
6	MR. TANANA: Every pay period.
7	MR. McCALPIN: So when we determine the
8	contribution? At the end of the year based on how much
9 ·	has in fact been contributed by the employee during the
10	course of the year?
11	MR. TANANA: No. As far as the matching it's
12	based on per each pay period. The employee fills out
13	what's called a salary reduction agreement. In the old
14	days there was some sort of limitation on how many
15	times you could do that. Some plan administrators
16	still do limit just four.
17	MR. McCALPIN: So every pay period we match
18	the contribution up to 2.51 percent
19	MR. TANANA: For that pay period.
20	MR. McCALPIN: if this is adopted?
21	MR. TANANA: Yeah. And they can change it at
22	any time. They can stop and recontinue it by simply

just filling out a new reduction agreement and giving it to the Human Resources Department.

CHAIR BATTLE: Are there any other questions about the implementation of this change to our 403(b) plan?

Bill.

MR. McCALPIN: May I ask another question? I looked at the resolution which has been prepared. Just by way of explanation of the earlier interruption, for which I apologize. I understand that the carrier has proposed the amendment in Section 1 of the resolution.

I wonder if it would not read more smoothly if you took the phrase "for each plan year" in the second line on the second page and put that right at the beginning. "Subject to Section 5.2, for each plan year each participant shall be entitled to receive an allocation of employer matching contributions that equals 100 percent of the first 2.51 percent" and so on.

In other words, what I am suggesting is that it may read more accurately, it seems to me, if that phrase "for each plan year" preceded instead of being

1	stuck in the middle.
2	MR. TANANA: I don't see a problem with doing
3	that. This is taken directly from your plan document
4	as far as the terminology. I would say this is the
5	standard language. But I can check to see if that
6	would be a problem to make that this is a general
7	guideline. This is something that we provided to Legal
8	Services and they were to amend it if
9	MS. MERCADO: Eut if your whole intent is to
10	have it for each plan year, this particular percent
11	applies. So that in fact by defining it at the
12	beginning, then everything else applies to it.
13	MR. TANANA: That should be fine.
14	MS. KENNEDY: That's fine. We can do that.
15	MR. TANANA: Yeah. I would just make those
16	changes then.
17	CHAIR BATTLE: As you see, that is our job.
18	We change. That is what we do.
19	MS. MERCADO: No one better than Bill.
20	MS. WATLINGTON: Mr. Brooks, too.
21	CHAIR BATTLE: Are there any other questions
22	about it?

1	(No response.)
2	CHAIR BATTLE: I think you all have done an
3	outstanding job and we certainly do appreciate it. We
4	certainly are going to also appreciate the workshops
5	and additional training to get our staff educated about
6	all the benefits that will flow from this change that
7	you have done. So thank you very much.
8	MS. KENNEDY: Thank you.
9	MR. TANANA: Thank you.
10	MR. McCALPIN: Are we going to make the
11	recommendations to the board?
12	MOTION
13	CHAIR BATTLE: Yes, we are. I will entertain
14	a motion to that effect.
15	MR. McCALPIN: Why don't you make it.
16	MS. WATLINGTON: I move that it be, as I
17	report to the board, that they adopt this motion to
18	start with July 1.
19	MR. McCALPIN: Second.
20	CHAIR BATTLE: It's been properly moved and
21	seconded. All in favor?
22	(Chorus of ayes.)

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1	CHAIR BATTLE: All opposed?
2	(No response.)
3	CHAIR BATTLE: The motion carries. Thank you
4	very much.
5	Why don't we take a brief recess for about
6	five minutes and then we will continue with another
7	regulation that we have to undertake on fund balances.
8	(A brief mecess was taken.)
9	CHAIR BATTLE: We can go on and get started.
10	The room clears out as we go through our regulations.
11	The more in-depth we become, the thinner our crowd.
12	But the faithful few that are here, welcome back.
13	We now have the final item on our agenda,
14	which is to consider public comment and consider an act
15	on the final rule, 45 CFR Part 1628, which pertains to
16	recipient fund balances.
17	You should have in your board book under
18	Tab 4, actually 4, 5, 6 and 7 and 8, information that
19	will be relevant to our discussion today. So starting
20	with the memorandum that we received from Suzanne
21	Glasow, dated June 1, which has a summary of the
22	comments and the presentation, background information

to the presentation we will hear today.

MS. GLASOW: Thank you. I would like Danilo Cordona to give the overview of the rule and the status of where we are. Danilo has been appointed by the president as acting vice president of programs, and I believe that ratification of that appointment, it will be before the board tomorrow. So I will turn it over to Danilo for the overview and then I will take over for the specifics.

CHAIR BATTLE: Welcome.

MR. CORDONA: Thank you. Good morning, Madam Chair. Good morning, board members.

Finally we get to present you this proposed rule. The purpose of 45 CFR Part 1628 is to delineate LSC policies and procedures applicable to recipient fund balance and to ensure the expenditure of grant funds on a timely basis and the delivery of effective, economical and high quality legal assistance to eligible clients.

On October 22nd 1998 the board published proposed revisions to Part 1628. The revisions give more discretion on allowing fund balances greater than

10 percent and up to 25 percent of the recipients' annualized support. The revisions in the rule add other requirements and limitations and make structural and clarifying changes.

9 .

LSC received 19 comments on the proposed rule including two from CPAs. The LSC mailed the proposed rule to 163 IPA firms taken from the OIG's mailing list.

On February the 20th 1999 at the board meeting in Miami the LSC staff presented a report on this proposed rule. The Operations and Regulations

Committee took no action to permit staff additional consideration of issues raised by comments.

Today staff is presenting a revised proposed rule. This revised proposed rule maintains the 10 percent carry-over of fund balance and the corporate discretion to grant waivers between 10 and 25 percent. It proposes language changes in increase at the discretion when determining to approve a waiver between 10 and 25 percent. It makes structural as well as clarifying changes.

So with this brief introduction I seek

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permission from the chair to ask to go into a 1 2 discussion section by section of the proposed rule Part 1628. 3 Thank you. MS. GLASOW: I would like to point out that 4 Alan Houseman left me a phone message. I think he 5 actually talked to several other people, too. He was unable to get here last night because of bad weather 7 and his plane flight was held up. I have been told he 8 9 is on his way and had expected him here. However, as we go through this rule I do know 10 what his two or three comments and I will raise them 11 12 for the committee. He asked that they just be on the record for your consideration. And it is on the record. 13 14 what his comments are. 15 On page 3 of the memo I gave you we start with 16 the rule. We made no changes to the purpose section. As you know, we revised this from the current rule. 17 18 restructured it so that it stated only the purpose, and 19 was a working side statement. And here is Alan. 20 21 MR. McCALPIN: The late Mr. Houseman.

MS. GLASOW: Alan, you got here at a very

22

1 timely moment. I just told them that you weren't here. 2 So we are ready to start the rule. 3 CHAIR BATTLE: Just pull up a chair. On your way to Shangri-la, 4 MR. McCALPIN: Alan? 5 6 MR. HOUSEMAN: The one you think does exist. 7 MS. GLASOW: We are on the first page of the 8 rule, Alan. We are talking about the purpose section. 9 There are no more changes from the proposed rule, so we 10 recommend keeping it the way it is. 11 Are there any questions on that section? 12 (No response.) Section 2 is the section on 13 MS. GLASOW: 14 definitions. We have added a definition because we had 15 several not written comments but comments both in-house 16 and from interested parties that it was not clear what the term "excess fund balance" meant and that we should. 17 18 define it. 19 And so we have added a very simple definition 20 that says the excess fund balance means a recipient LSC 21 fund balance that is over the amount a recipient is 22 permitted to retain under this part.

1	Any questions on that?
2	MS. FAIRBANKS-WILLIAMS: I am looking at these
3	sheets that have got all the names of the programs on
4	it and it says LSC fund balance, and then it says non-
5	LSC fund balance. And some of the LSC fund balances
6	are in dog-ear brackets here. Why is that?
7	MS. GLASOW: Actually, we will be talking
8	about that when we get to a section of the rule.
9 .	MS. FAIRBANKS-WILLIAMS: Okay.
10	MS. GLASOW: And maybe we can look at it in
11	depth at that time.
12	MS. FAIRBANKS-WILLIAMS: Okay.
13	MS. GLASOW: Can we wait just a minute?
14	That's under one of the tabs. I want to see
15	which one that is.
16	CHAIR BATTLE: That's Tab 8 of the materials.
17	MS. GLASOW: Tab 8, right.
18	CHAIR BATTLE: We will hold that question for
19	now, but it will be responded to.
20	MS. GLASOW: It will make more sense, I think,
21	if we hold it a few minutes.
22	On page 4 the definition of LSC support. We

recommend taking out No. 1, and Footnote 3 explains that. We corrected this at the last committee meeting to add that language thinking it made no substantive change to the meaning. However, when our staff at the Corporation really looked into it, they discovered that in essence it really would be increasing an amount of fund balance over a period of time.

And because it is the Corporation's policy to only permit, absent a waiver, a fund balance up to 10 percent, we recommend taking out the language in No. 1 because it does substantively change the meaning of the term.

We recommend retaining with some revision the new No. subparagraph (1). So that basically we are saying LSC support means the sum of what amounts to the grant that the recipient gets each year. And it's the amount of financial assistance awarded by the Corporation to the recipient for the fiscal year.

And we did have the term "fiscal year" in question. There were several comments about the ambiguity of that term. So we have clarified it by saying the fiscal year covered in the recipient's

annual audited financial statement.

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And the clause, "not including one time in special purpose grants" is to clarify what has always been in this rule, the fact that one time in special purpose grants are not subject to the fund balance policy in this part. And we say that again later in this rule.

CHAIR BATTLE: Bill.

MR. McCALPIN: I have thought about changing the word "covered" in the second line to "included."

If what we are talking about is the amount of financial assistance included in the annual report, or are we talking about the backing upward, the annual audit report covered?

I thought that the subject of that is financial assistance. And that would be the grant, as you say, included in the recipient's annual audited statement. I guess it could go either way, but it seemed to me that we were talking about the amount of financial assistance, and that would be included in the audit.

MS. GLASOW: I think that's okay unless I hear

an objection from our accounting folks.

(No response.)

2.2

MS. GLASOW: I am not hearing it so I think that would be okay.

CHAIR BATTLE: We are going to knock out every single cupboard we find; aren't we? But I think that's right, it is included, so that should fix that problem.

MS. GLASOW: In subparagraph (2) basically it is saying that LSC derivative income is also included in the definition of LSC support. And we refer to the definition of derivative income which is in Section 1632(c).

And, again, in that following clause we have the term "fiscal year" in question. We made a different fix here which we would like to change because what we really should be doing is making the same fix we made up above for the fiscal year in question and say it's the fiscal year included in the recipient's annual audited financial statement and cross out the term "in which the excess fund balance occurred."

CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. Any questions about that

1	change?
2	(No response.)
3	CHAIR BATTLE: You may move on.
4	MS. GLASOW: I would also like to point out
5	that in Footnote 6 it should say "See Note 4" instead
6	of 3.
7	The next definition is the LSC fund balance.
8	Bill McCalpin actually raised the issue that we were
9	interchangeably using the terms "fund balance" and
10	"fund balance amount." And it wasn't clear if we had
11	different meanings. We meant them to mean the same
12	thing.
13	And so we have tried to go through this rule
14	and we have decided to use the term "the LSC fund
15	balance." And the definition of that is "the excess of
16	LSC support over LSC expenditures including capital
17	acquisitions, plus the priority of carry-over amount as
18	each is reported in the recipient's annual financial
19	statements in accordance with the accounting guide."
20	MR. McCALPIN: Madam Chair.
21	CHAIR BATTLE: Yes.
22	MR. McCALPIN: We have defined LSC support in

1	effect as the grant to the recipient. When we talk
2	about LSC expenditures we may be referring to the
3	expenditures of the Corporation rather than of the
4	recipient.
5	I suggest that it ought to be over
6	expenditures of LSC funds.
7	MS. GLASOW: Or we could say recipient
8	expenditures of LSC
9	MR. McCALPIN: Well, except it's
10	MS. GLASOW: You are right, you are right.
11	MR. McCALPIN: the recipient's expenditure
12	of LSC funds.
12	of LSC funds. MS. GLASOW: Is that okay? I think that's
13	MS. GLASOW: Is that okay? I think that's
13 14	MS. GLASOW: Is that okay? I think that's correct because it's the recipient's expenditure of LSC
13 14 15	MS. GLASOW: Is that okay? I think that's correct because it's the recipient's expenditure of LSC funds. We were trying to make it clear
13 14 15 16	MS. GLASOW: Is that okay? I think that's correct because it's the recipient's expenditure of LSC funds. We were trying to make it clear MR. McCALPIN: You take the grant in, and the
13 14 15 16 17	MS. GLASOW: Is that okay? I think that's correct because it's the recipient's expenditure of LSC funds. We were trying to make it clear MR. McCALPIN: You take the grant in, and the expenditures of those funds out, and the balance is
13 14 15 16 17	MS. GLASOW: Is that okay? I think that's correct because it's the recipient's expenditure of LSC funds. We were trying to make it clear MR. McCALPIN: You take the grant in, and the expenditures of those funds out, and the balance is what you are talking about.
13 14 15 16 17 18	MS. GLASOW: Is that okay? I think that's correct because it's the recipient's expenditure of LSC funds. We were trying to make it clear MR. McCALPIN: You take the grant in, and the expenditures of those funds out, and the balance is what you are talking about. MS. GLASOW: Right. That's correct. Because

1	language in (c) "in accordance with the accounting
2	guide for LSC recipients"? Aren't the annual financial
3	statements supposed to be done in accordance with the
4	accounting guide anyway?
5	MR. CORDONA: Yeah, they are supposed to be
6	done.
7	CHAIR BATTLE: So at this point that language
8	is really superfluous; isn't it?
9	MR. CORDONA: Not necessarily. But we can
10	take it out. It's always been understood that annual
11	financial statements have to meet the criteria, LSC's
12	accounting guide for recipients, yeah.
13	CHAIR BATTLE: Right.
14	MS. MERCADO: So you will be taking out that
15	last
16	CHAIR BATTLE: Yes.
17	MS. MERCADO: sentence, "in accordance with
18	the accounting guide"?
19	MS. GLASOW: The accounting guide requires it.
20	The next definition is the fund balance
21	percentage. This is the definition we put in the
22	proposed rule to clarify that it's the amount of the

1 LSC fund balance expressed as a percentage of the 2 recipient's LSC support. 3 MR. McCALPIN: May I raise at this point the question I raised yesterday and you deferred to the 4 gentleman on your left. Is there a significance in all 5 of this if the fiscal year of the recipient differs 6 7 from the grant year? 8 In other words, you may be granted for a 9 calendar year but you are on a fiscal year of six or 10 nine months in that calendar year. I have trouble 11 piercing through the groove of that question and I am just not sure whether it makes a difference. 12 13 MS. MERCADO: Well, are you talking about the 14 fiscal year for the FY congressional --15 MR. McCALPIN: No. I am talking about the 16 fiscal year for the recipient. 17 MS. GLASOW: We have a few recipients who have 18 a fiscal year that is different from the fiscal year of --19 20 MS. MERCADO: No. I understand that part. 21 What I am asking is that in the regulation when you 22 speak to fiscal year, are you talking the fiscal year

1	of the recipient or the fiscal year of LSC funding?
2	MS. GLASOW: Recipient.
3	MR. CORDONA: The recipient.
4	MS. MERCADO: Well, you are going to have some
5	inconsistencies though with recipients that have a
6	different funding cycle than what we do if they have a
7	yearly
8	MR. McCALPIN: Everybody is on the calendar
9	year funding cycle
10	MS. MERCADO: So that the question of carry-
11	over everyone is going to have carry-over because
12	they would not have expended all those funds according
13	to the LSC fiscal year.
14	MR. CORDONA: Jay, can you respond to it?
15	CHAIR BATTLE: Mr. Brown, would you come to
16	the mike, please, and see if you can provide us some
17	assistance in responding to this question?
18	MR. BROWN: My name is Jay Brown. I work in
19	the Office of Compliance and Enforcement. I have the
20	responsibility for administering this rule on a day-by-
21	day basis.
22	In answer to your question, there is no

1	difference whatsoever, in computing the fund balance,
2	whether the recipient operates on a calendar year or a
3	fiscal year, because they all are calculated on a 12-
4	month basis.
5	For example, if a recipient's fiscal year ends
6	on June the 30th, Let's say we are calculating that
7	fund balance for June 30th 1999, we would take their
8	annualized funding from June 1, 1998 to June 30th 1999.
9	So we will still be using the 12-month period for it.
10	MR. McCALPIN: You would take the annualized
11	funding or what in fact they received in the last six
12	months of '98 plus what in fact they received for the
13	first six months of '99?
14	MR. BROWN: That is correct. we would use the
15	annualized funding for 1998 and the annualized funding
16	for '99. If in 1998 they received one million dollars,
17	we would take half of that in 1998 and half of the 1999
18	grant. And then we would work it that way.
19	MR. McCALPIN: But then you are talking about
20	the fiscal year
21	MS. GLASOW: We are looking at the fiscal
22	year

1	MR. McCALPIN: in which the excess fund
2	balance occurred.
3	MR. BROWN: Yes.
4	MR. McCALPIN: Okay.
5	MR. BROWN: Well, let me see if I can put into
6	perspective for you. If a recipient's audit comes on
7	June 30th 1999, that fund balance would be for the
8	period from June 1, 1998 to June 30th 1999.
9	MR. McCALPIN: July 1 would be
10	MR. BROWN: Right. So it would cover the
11	12-month period.
12	MR. McCALPIN: Okay.
13	CHAIR BATTLE: Maria.
14	MS. MERCADO: Is there any let's assume
15	it's a one-million-dollar budget and they are in a
16	calendar year and you are doing your review of the
17	fiscal year on June 30th, what have you. When you are
18	saying you prorate the balance of it in the 12-month
19	period of time, are you prorating based on what they
20	have already expended?
21	Let's assume that they have expended 30
22	percent of their budget because part of their budget is

1	incorporating new office furniture and new personnel
2	that still hasn't been hired yet that will be in the
3	second six months. But if you are projecting that the
4	expenses will be similar to the first six months, as
5	they will be in the second six months, is that taken
6	into account, or do you just automatically divide
7	equally that million dollars in the 12 months?
8	MR. BROWN: We are not using estimates. We
9	are actually using audited figures, actual expenses for
10	a 12-month period. We are actually using actual
11	expenses for a 12-month period.
12	MS. MERCADO: So you are not ever projecting
13	that they are going
14	MR. BROWN: No.
15	MS. MERCADO: to expend X amount of money
16	in the future?
17	MR. BROWN: No.
18	MS. FAIRBANKS-WILLIAMS: So if they had a
19	contract to buy so many computers and so on and so
20	forth, and would expect to pay for those in the next
21	six months, you would honor that contract?
22	MR. CORDONA: The contracts for expenditure of

1	funds to purchase computers, for example, that is done
2	under another regulation. That is done under
3	Regulation 1630, Prior Approval. So the approval will
4	be granted already for the expenditure of those funds
5	to buy those computers.
6	MS. FAIRBÄNKS-WILLIAMS: So that money
7	wouldn't be listed in this
8	MR. BROWN: It depends on whether they have
9 ·	expended the money, if they have expended it.
10	CHAIR BATTLE: Suzanne.
11	MS. GLASOW: If I understand this correctly, I
12	think it boils down to that some recipients annual
13	audited financial statement covers a different period,
14	whatever their fiscal year is, and it's that statement
15	that we look at that has been audited.
16	Then another recipient, whose fiscal year
17	covers a different pericd, but their annual audit
18	financial statement covers that period. And that again
19	is what we look at for the fund balance statement.
20	So recognizing that different recipients have
21	different fiscal years, however, their financial
22	statement covers that period of time, and that's why we

1 can -- the definition of LSC support is the fiscal year and the annual audit financial statement. So that's 2 why there is no problem if their fiscal year varies. 4 CHAIR BATTLE: Sure. 5 Does that explanation clarify the concerns that members have raised? 6 MR. McCALPIN: I think so. CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, all right, we can move on 8 to the next. 9 10 MS. GLASOW: No changes to the definition of recipient which pretty much follows the definition we 11 12 have been putting in most of our rules. 13 Section 3, Policy. This section has been 14 structurally revised from the current rule to basically 15 try to put only policy statements in this section. 16 we have taken some procedural provisions out, putting 17 them in the procedural section. 18 The Corporation's policy continues to be we 19 have neither recommended nor do we recommend now 20 changing the policies of keeping the 10 percent cap for 21 automatic carry-overs. We have changed the term "year

to year" to "from one fiscal year to the next" to be

2.2

more clear in paragraph (a).

Paragraph (b) continues to recommend that under a waiver a recipient may retain a fund balance up to a maximum of 25 percent of their support.

And (c) basically explains that a waiver may be granted at the discretion of the Corporation pursuant to the criteria in 4(d).

Paragraph (d) talks about in the absence of a waiver, and this goes into the fact that recipients must return any excess fund balances to the Corporation absent a waiver to do otherwise.

We have crossed out language in paragraph (d).

"Pursuant to comments" is better placed in the

procedural section.

Paragraph (e) states that recovery of an excess fund balance is not to constitute a termination. And paragraph (f) is the direct statement that one time and special purpose grants are not subject to the fund balance policies of this part. It goes on to explain how those grant funds will be treated, the end of the grant term.

And in the footnote I pointed out that we

recommend that the directives in processing this provision be included in the Corporation's accounting guide to ensure appropriate accounting of funds so that this information is available both in the rule, which refers to the accounting guide, and in the accounting guide which will clarify what is in this rule. So the recipient can look at either document and be fully informed.

Section 4 is the section on procedures. And we took out the old paragraph (a) and we just moved it. The new paragraph (a) says "Within 30 days of the issuance of the recipient's annual audited financial statement." We would like to change that term "issuance" which several people have commented is too vague to "Within 30 days of the submission to LSC of the recipient's annual audited financial statement recipient may request a waiver."

CHAIR BATTLE: Now, when you say submission, is it the date that it is submitted or the date that it is received by LSC?

MS. GLASOW: It is the due date because they can be late. So it wouldn't be the date we receive it.

It's the date -- and we can clarify that in the commentary.

CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.

MS. GLASOW: There is specific due date in the accounting guide that their audits are due.

CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.

MR. McCALPIN: May I suggest that because you say "the recipient" in the first line and "a recipient" in the second line, that it might clarify if instead of using "recipient" twice you simply say in the first line "Within 30 days of the submission to LSC of its annual audited statement a recipient may."

MS. GLASOW: Okay. The request for a waiver shall include, number one, the LSC fund balance as reported in the financial statement; the reason the excess fund balance was attained, the recipient's plan for disposition of the excess fund balance, the amount of fund balance that they project to be carried forward at the close of the current fiscal year, and the special circumstances justifying the retention.

So, basically, the recipient has to tell the Corporation why they ended up with this fund balance,

how they want to use it, and what they project for the next year because one of the main purposes of this rule is to encourage recipients to plan fiscally and to know where their funds are and what they plan to do with them.

CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.

MS. GLASOW: I would like to point out in Footnote 14 on page 9 several comments raised the issue that the Corporation put something in the rule about giving advance approval before the audits are looked at by the Corporation before they are absolutely sure how much fund balance they will have. It would permit them to do better planning.

But then the Corporation bases all its decisions on real numbers instead of speculative numbers. We felt that it was not appropriate to require the Corporation to grant prior approval.

However, we have in the past and will continue to do so, according to Danilo, we work with recipients, and if they want us to look at what they have at any one point and talk to us about it, and give some guidance, we can continue to do that.

1	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.
2	MR. HOUSEMAN: Madam Chair, how are you
3	proceeding? Because I don't want to I have got a
4	couple of comments on the points she just made, but I
5	can wait.
6	CHAIR BATTLE: I would rather that we cover
7	them at the same time
8	MR. HOUSEMAN: Okay.
9	CHAIR BATTLE: so that we don't have to go
10	back through the entire rule when we are finished. So,
11	now, if you have got a question or a concern you can
12	raise it.
13	MR. HOUSEMAN: It's not a concern. It seemed
14	to me if something like what's in Footnote 14, not the
15	whole thing, but something like it, could be spelled
16	out in the preamble, I think it would address at least
17	the concerns that we raised about this.
18	I agree with the policy. I don't have any
19	problem with the policy, and I don't have any problem
20	with it not being in the rule. But if it were
21	mentioned in the preamble I think it would be helpful.

We should mention that most of

MS. GLASOW:

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1 what's in these footnotes will be in the preamble. 2 Just reworded to be better stated. CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. You may continue. 4 MS. GLASOW: Page 10, paragraph (b): 5 45 days of receipt of the recipient's waiver request, submitted pursuant to paragraph (a), the Corporation 6 7 shall provide written notice to the recipient." 8 We would like to add some language here 9 because it doesn't say that we will provide written 10 response to the request. It just says we will let the 11 recipient know if they have a fund balance due. would like to affirmatively state that we will respond 12 to that request. 13 14 So we would like to say "The Corporation shall 15 provide written response to the request and written 16 notice to the recipient of any fund balance due, " et 17 cetera. 18 MS. MERCADO: What part is that going to be 19 on? 20 MS. GLASOW: It's on the fourth line in 21 paragraph (b), "Corporation shall provide written" and 22 add the language "response to the request and written"

1	and it goes on to say "notice to the recipient."
2	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.
3	MS. GLASOW: Paragraph (c). In the event
4	repayment is required this paragraph requires the
5	Corporation give written notice three days prior to the
6	payment date for the recipient, and explains how those
7	payments may be done.
8	MS. MERCADO: Did you say three or 30?
9	MS. FAIRBANKS-WILLIAMS: She said three, but
10	it says 30 here.
11	A PARTICIPANT: Thirty. It's 30 days.
12	MS. GLASOW: Thirty days. Did I say three?
13	A PARTICIPANT: Yes.
14	MS. GLASOW: Sorry.
15	MS. FAIRBANKS-WILLIAMS: That would be real
16	quick.
17	MS. GLASOW: That's not sufficient notice.
18	The cross-out language
19	MR. McCALPIN: Suzanne
20	MS. GLASOW: Yes.
21	MR. McCALPIN: I am wavering back and
22	forth. Footnote 20, the fourth line, you say during

1 the current fiscal year. Is there any doubt about what you are talking about there? Basically, what you are 2 talking about is the year following the year in which the excess fund balance was accumulated. 5 MS. GLASOW: It's the year that they are permitted to retain the fund balance and use it. 6 7 MR. McCALPIN: Okay. I guess that's clear enough --8 9 MS. GLASOW: I can spell that out. 10 MR. McCALPIN: -- but the current -- if the 11 thing drags on it could be difficult. In the current 12 fiscal year --13 CHAIR BATTLE: Well, fiscal year problems may 14 come in given the point that we made earlier about the differing fiscal years that are not necessarily 15 16 calendar years. So I think a better explanation of 17 this would clarify the concern. MS. GLASOW: Okay. 18 19 MR. HOUSEMAN: You could also have a 20 situation, which is why I think you need an explanation. With the audit, you gave the program 21 22 permission to file a later audit and then run into real

1	trouble getting it all done within the fiscal year in
2	essentially the next fiscal year. So you need to
3	explain that a little bit more, I think. I mean that's
4	an unusual situation
5	CHAIR BATTLE: Sure. But the fact that we
6	have different fiscal years, we have those extensions.
7	MS. GLASOW: Okay.
8	MS. FAIRBANKS-WILLIAMS: We have got one
9	already here in New York. They don't have their fund
10	balance here.
11	MS. GLASOW: Whoops.
12	CHAIR BATTLE: It's not on the list?
13	MS. FAIRBANKS-WILLIAMS: Legal Services of New
14	York State. "See Footnote" it says. It says "Awaiting
15	breakdown of Legal Services for New York City fund
16	balances."
17	MR. BROWN: Oh, may I explain that? At the
18	time
19	CHAIR BATTLE: Would you come to the mike,
20	please?
21	MR. BROWN: At the time we computed those
22	figures the audit report from the Legal Services of New

1	York were not completely reviewed. We had some
2	questions. Until we received answers to them we could
3	not supply those figures at that time. That's all that
4	means. It does not mean that they had an excess fund
5	balance. In fact they did not
6	MS. FAIRBANKS-WILLIAMS: Yeah, I understand
7	that, but the other thing that I wondered about here in
8	these, it says "(Neighborhood Legal Assistance
9	Program) " and that's in brackets. And there's one
10	other one here that's in brackets. I didn't understand
11	what the brackets were.
12	The other one is Gila County Legal Services.
13	MR. BROWN: What that means is that they did
14	not have a fund balance. They had a deficit.
15	MS. FAIRBANKS-WILLIAMS: Well, it lists a
16	deficit for Neighborhood Legal Services Association,
17	and it lists a deficit for others, but those two were
18	in brackets. But these others listed as deficits.
19	There is a deficit listed for Western Arkansas and down
20	through.
21	So I wondered what the difference was with the
22	brackets

1	MR. BROWN: Oh, I see. They actually meant
2	the same thing. I believe in the beginning, when I was
3	computing those figures, whenever I saw a deficit
4	since we were talking about what fund balances they
5	had, the total fund balances, the deficits I did not
6	think were pertinent in that scheme. But afterwards I
7	said, well, let's put in the deficits just for
8	MS. FAIRBANKS-WILLIAMS: Okay. So the ones in
9	brackets are deficits?
10	MR. BROWN: If I say deficit it means deficit.
11	Brackets is also deficit. I just used a different
12	terminology.
13	MS. GLASOW: As long as we are looking at that
14	I would actually like to go back to page 6.
15	MR. McCALPIN: Page 6?
16	MS. GLASOW: Page 6, I am sorry. This is
17	under the policy section. This is part of the reason
18	we did this chart. So maybe we can discuss this policy
19	and the chart, see if there are any questions on that.
20	It's in Footnote 11. This basically states the policy
21	of having an automatic cap at 10 percent and a cap of
22	25 percent if there is a waiver.

1 Many of the comments -- we asked particularly 2 for comments on what was the norm for non-profit organizations in terms of fund balance. We had responses from everything to a month's worth to a 4 year's worth, but there was no real clear authority given for any of that other than references to it was 6 their auditors' advice. 7 That is the time that we then asked Danilo's 8 9 . office to look at the situation with our grantees and 10 found that not only did they have fund balances from 11 their non-LSC funds -- well, why don't I let you 12 explain this, Danilo, basically the background of the 13 chart. 14 MR. CORDONA: Easically, the background of the chart was what funds were available to recipients that 15 16 were there. We came up with a chart that says their non-LSC funds, there were available about \$40 million, 17 18 if I am correct, in fund balances permitted by non-LSC 19 funds. 20 MS. GLASOW: Actually had more from their non-21 LSC funds than their LSC funds.

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MR. CORDONA: About 50, yeah. Forty-nine

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million, five hundred and sixty-seven thousand versus 1 2 17 million, and nearly \$18 million in LSC fund balances. 3 CHAIR BATTLE: Many of those are carry-overs, 4 5 though, of 10 percent or less, so you are really looking at an annualized if you compare it to the total 6 LSC grants. Just a broad base kind of picture of what 7 we are really talking about. 8 9 . Edna, you had a question about these graphs. 10 Has that question gotten answered? MS. FAIRBANKS-WILLIAMS: Oh, yeah. He said 11 that it wasn't bracketed with deficits. 12 13 The only other thing, talking about having a 14 waiver, and so on and so forth. LAF of Chicago has a 15 large fund balance and a large non-LSC fund balance. 16 It seems like it's pretty near a third of their LSC grant as of 6/30/9?. Did they have a waiver to do 17 18 something? 19 MR. CORDONA: Yes, they did. They probably 20 had a waiver. These figures, you are right, are from 21 1997 because those were the audited financial 22 statements that we have in hand in the Corporation.

1	Now the 1998 audited financial statements are coming
2	in.
3	MS. FAIRBANKS-WILLIAMS: So when you do
4	another one of these and there is a large number there,
5	could you just put in over here on the side somewhere
6	if there is a waiver so that we would know that there
7	is a waiver?
8	MR. CORDONA: Okay. I see what you are
9	saying. You want that chart updated to see that all
10	these waivers were granted or what is the situation
11	with regards to those fund balances. Is that what you
12	are asking?
13	MS. FAIRBANKS-WILLIAMS: Yes.
14	MR. CORDONA: Okay, we can provide you that.
15	MR. McCALPIN: Actually, the Legal Aid Fund of
16	Chicago is over 25 percent.
17	MR. CORDONA: Right.
18	MS. FAIRBANKS-WILLIAMS: Yeah, that's what I
19	said. I said it's beyond a third. I couldn't do the
20	arithmetic in my head, but
21	MR. McCALPIN: But it's over 25 percent.
22	MS. GLASOW: This chart does not state what

1	they are allowed to maintain. It just states what
2	their fund balance amount was. So if it was over 25
3	percent I am assuming they were asked to return the
4	excess to the Corporation.
5	MR. CORDONA: They didn't have over 25
6	percent.
7	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, now, if we have covered
8	all of the concerns that relate back to page 6 of the
9	policy, and also related to what we have under Tab 8,
10	then we can move on to I think we were completing
11	page 11 on to 12.
12	MR. HOUSEMAN: I have a substantive plan I
13	want to raise but I was going to wait until the end.
14	It's a policy issue that relates to this, but it's a
15	substantive plan.
16	MS. GLASOW: Actually, you may want to bring
17	that up when we talk about the standards. Special
18	circumstances
19	MR. HOUSEMAN: Yeah, okay. I disagree with
20	that but
21	MS. GLASOW: Okay. Whenever you like.
22	All of the language that is deleted on page 11

is either restated somewhere or moved with the exception on top of page 12 we have deleted entirely paragraph (d). And the reason we did that is because this rule already makes it abundantly clear that recipients must first receive a waiver before they can extend excess fund balances, and we felt that was redundant.

CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.

MS. GLASOW: Paragraph (d), we are not recommending any changes to this. This paragraph, the beginning part of paragraph (d), there is no changes. This paragraph basically explains the standards the Corporation uses to grant a waiver up to 25 percent.

Subparagraph (1), I would like to take out that first "or." I don't think it's necessary. It says, "The fact that the Corporation will consider is if there are emergencies, unusual or unexpected occurrences, or special circumstances giving rise to the existence of a fund balance in excess of 10 percent of LSC support."

The current rule uses the standard "extraordinary circumstances" and we felt that was too

high a standard. The proposed rule just had "circumstances," and we feel that's too low a standard because it's no standard at all. It just sounds like any circumstance would give rise to a reason to maintain a fund balance.

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So we use the word "special circumstances."

It's not really defined. It's really a matter of the Corporation looking at the facts of the particular request and deciding whether that is an appropriate use of funds by the recipient. And by and large if it's a use that is appropriate for a grantee's activities under the LSC grant, and they have done a good job of managing their funds. Otherwise these requests are normally granted. So we recommend adding the word "special circumstances."

No. 2 is the special needs of clients, and that is just maintained from the current rule.

No. 3 we have reworded. This is something that has been in this rule since the beginning. The way we reworded it is to clarify that we will permit recipients to retain a cash reserve so that they can pay private attorneys who are participating in a PIA

1	program.
2	And the way that the amount of the reserve is
3	calculated is we give them the amount up to 25 percent
4	of the direct payment they made to attorneys under that
5	program that is reported in the last audit. So that's
6	one factor we look at. If they meet that standard then
7	we will allow them to
8	MS. FAIRBANKS-WILLIAMS: And this would be on
9	top of their other 10 percent, or is this included in
10	their 10 percent?
11	MR. McCALPIN: This is the difference between
12	10 and 25.
13	MR. CORDONA: Correct.
14	MS. GLASOW: Right.
15	MS. MERCADO: The max they can have is 25
16	percent.
17	MS. GLASOW: Right.
18	MR. McCALPIN: Let us raise some questions.
19	Suppose that you are looking at a financial statement
20	for a 12/31/98. There is an excess fund balance
21	greater than 10 percent, somewhere between 10 and 25,

and the recipient is looking for a waiver. Now, as I

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1	read this, you would consider up to 25 percent of what
2	that recipient paid in its PAI program in the year
3	ending 12/31/97.
4	I don't understand the relevance of allowing
5	for '98 25 percent of what was paid in '97 where the
6	situations between '97 and '98 may be very different.
7	MS. GLASOW: I am going to let Danilo's office
8	speak to this. This is a policy decision of the
9	Corporation. He will give you the information, how
10	this has worked, and then you can decide whether you
11	want to maintain that policy or not.
12	CHAIR BATTLE: And as you are answering that
13	question, up to 25 percent, are there any instances in
14	which the amount of direct payments to attorneys is
15	inordinate and gets to be more than 25 percent of the
16	grant?
17	MR. McCALPIN: Of the excess.
18	CHAIR BATTLE: right.
19	MR. McCALPIN: Of the excess fund.
20	CHAIR BATTLE: Right.
21	MR. BROWN: What was the first question? The
22	first question was

1	MR. McCALPIN: What is the relevance
2	MR. BROWN: Okay.
3	MR. McCALPIN: of getting 25 percent of a
4	1997 expenditure to determine how much fund balance you
5	are going to permit a carry-over from '98.
6	MR. BROWN: Well, the way it works is that if
7	we have the audit report for 12/31/98 we would be using
8	the payments made in 1998, not 1997.
9	MR. McCALPIN: Well, it says the last audit.
10	MR. BROWN: Meaning the last audit we received
11	which is the one we are dealing with. That might be
12	confusing to say the last audit.
13	CHAIR BATTLE: Why don't we say the most
14	recent audit submitted to the LSC?
15	MS. MERCADO: Prior to the waiver of
16	CHAIR BATTLE: Prior to the request.
17	MR. BROWN: Yes, I see your point. I have
18	been saying last audit. It gives the impression it
19	might mean the audit for the prior year.
20	MR. McCALPIN: Judging '98 by what's happened
21	in '97.
22	MR. BROWN: In fact it's '98 audit and '98

expenses.

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MR. McCALPIN: Okay. so what in effect you are doing is limiting -- there may not be much involved in the '98 audit. And the anticipated greater expenditure in '99. And, conceivably -- why would you not accept a good faith estimate of what the anticipated liability unto the PIA program is for '99.

MR. BROWN: I believe by the time we get to the end of 1998 we would have actual payments, number one. No. 2, any outstanding amounts due to the attorney would be recorded as a payable. The only thing that would not be reported in the financial statement would be further commitments.

MR. McCALPIN: That's right. You would have accounts payable --

MR. BROWN: Right.

MR. McCALPIN: -- but if the program knows that there is ongoing substantial representation which will incur larger fees for '99 than were incurred in '98. It seems to me you have put kind of a false limit on here.

CHAIR BATTLE: Does the language in the last

part of paragraph (3) help with that? It says "or for other expenditures which are reasonable and necessary for the performance of the LSC grant."

So if in a request --

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MR. McCALPIN: I would think that since you have the specific above --

CHAIR BATTLE: Does that limit it --

MR. McCALPIN: -- you couldn't include it in the general below, I would think.

CHAIR BATTLE: That's my question.

MS. GLASOW: I think the committee has several choices here. We can maintain a language to retain a cash reserve to pay for the PAI program and drop the formula language which would give the Corporation discretion to choose an amount like we are doing for the other reasons that we would grant a waiver.

This really is a very particular -- it's only for this PAI program that we have this particular -- it's been in the rule for many years. It's a matter of policy as to whether we want to maintain the formula or make this reason subject to the same discretion the Corporation has to go up to 25 percent.

CHAIR BATTLE: I think the "reasonable and 1 necessary" is all you need. The 25 percent, I think 2 Bill's point is well taken. We will fluctuate from 3 year to year based on case load and a lot of other 4 things that the 25 percent restriction might not get 5 at. MS. MERCADO: But you can never go beyond 25 7 percent, so it doesn't matter --8 CHAIR BATTLE: Right, it doesn't matter the 9 reasons. We can't go beyond 25 percent anyway. So if 10 11 12

it happens that a program happens to have substantial PAI coming up for the next year, they ought to be able to report that and the Corporation make a determination as to whether that's appropriate.

MR. McCALPIN: I see no reason to put that limit on the discretion.

CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.

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MS. GLASOW: The other part of the standard is "or for acquisition of equipment or property." This is included because we dropped the special section on technology enhancement and because as we looked at request over a period of years we didn't see a need to

have a particular provision for that, but this would allow us discretion to grant a waiver if there was a need with a particular client.

And the others are for other expenditures which are reasonable and necessary for the performance of the LSC grant. This is language that is really taken out of 1630 for allocations of LSC funds. So it's very consistent with the Corporation's discretion to allow allocation of funds that are appropriate under an LSC grant.

CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.

MS. GLASOW: No. 4 on the next page is the recipient's financial management record. We look at that to ensure ourselves -- I am assuming that they have sound financial management.

Paragraph (e) on page 14 basically says that the Corporation has written approval. Will require recipient to use the funds that we permitted to retain within a particular time period and for the purposes approved by the Corporation. So this paragraph basically states the Corporation will regulate the use of fund balances that recipients are able to maintain.

We will allow them to use it for particular purposes and for whatever time period. And that time period may go over a particular fiscal year, but that would be at our discretion.

CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.

MR. HOUSEMAN: There is a small issue here. I wouldn't have changed the language at all. It's not clear what happens if the recipient doesn't follow the parameters of the waiver that the Corporation gave it because it didn't expend all the funds or it spent them for other purposes that weren't specified in the waiver.

And I think somewhere, not in the rule -- I think somewhere there has got to be some explanation or some preamble comment about what happens in those circumstances so that the recipients are clear that they have to follow this. They have to, for example, seek LSC approval of any changes in it or something like that just so they know what to do.

I am not talking about policy here. I am talking about just guidance on how to deal with that situation so there can be no lack of clarity to anybody

that if they are not working within the framework of 1 the written waiver they have to seek LSC approval. 2 Okay, okay. That is actually a CHAIR BATTLE: 3 point well taken because what we have done here is to 4 establish rules to allow for the retention of the 25 5 percent. But once it's retained and the next financial audit is taken, comes in for the next year, there is no 7 review to determine whether or not those funds were expended in accordance with the reasons for which it 9 was approved to be retained. I don't know how you 10 11 determine that. MS. GLASOW: Actually, I have asked Danilo to 12 think about that, and I think he will explain what they 13 do in those types of situations. 14 CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. 15 MR. CORDONA: We always ask for an explanation 16 because --17 MR. McCALPIN: I can't hear you, Danilo. 18 MR. CORDONA: We ask for explanations from the 19 recipients when that happens because we can determine 20 from the financial audits, since that thing is 21

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separately recorded, if I am correct, in their audited

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financial statements, what they have been doing with 1 the prior excess fund balance. So we do enquire and 2 find out exactly what is going on. 3 MS. MERCADO: Doesn't your Section (f) speak 4 to that question you just had a minute ago about the 5 reporting, as to the expenditures of the excess fund 6 balances? Section (f) deals with that. 7 CHAIR BATTLE: So you have a natural line 8 item? 9 Go ahead, Bill. 10 MR. McCALPIN: Alan, if the implication of 11 your comment is that there ought to be some sort of 12 sanction or penalty for a recipient that does not 13 expend the excess fund balance within the time or for 14 the purposes for which the waiver was granted, I don't 15 think that belongs in the preamble. 16 I think if there is going to be a sanction or 17 a penalty that's got to be in the rule if that's the 18 implication of your remarks. 19 Well, that's in part. MR. HOUSEMAN: 20 other thing is to try to prevent that from happening so 21 that they have guidance about what to do if they can

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expend it within the year or the purposes that they thought of haven't worked out.

For example, suppose they had a fund balance over 10 percent and the way the Corporation frame the purchases was for technological purchases. And suppose for some reason that wasn't true, they determined later on in the year to make those technological purchases.

That's the kind of situation.

So there is both a preventative aspect of it which is what should they do if that happens during the year in order to work with the Corporation. Then there is the aspect if they hadn't done that at the end of the year what happens to them. There is both aspects of it.

CHAIR BATTLE: Mr. Brown, can you help us by telling us what has happened in the past when you have found that a request has been made for an excess fund balance up to 25 percent and later it's been determined that the uses for which the approval was granted are not uses to which the excess fund balance was put?

MR. BROWN: We do in fact monitor the expenditures of the excess fund balance through the

annual audit. However, we have not found it to be a 1 2 problem at all. CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. 3 The fact is that in most instances MR. BROWN: 4 the excess fund balance waiver is to provide regular 5 program services. And so if we see that the excess 6 fund balance was spent on attorney salaries or office 7 furnishings, or what have you, they would fall within 8 the ambit of --9 CHAIR BATTLE: I understand. 10 MR. BROWN: -- program services. 11 CHAIR BATTLE: Yeah. 12 MR. BROWN: The only exception would be if 13 they asked for a waiver to use the funds to purchase 14 capital items. And in that case we would expect that 15 they would use the funds for that purpose. 16 If they have not been able to spend the money 17 during that year to purchase those specific items, then 18 they would ask us for additional time in which to spend 19 it. 20 CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. Suzanne, and then Maria. 21 MS. GLASOW: Basically, Danilo's office has 22

informed me they are continually working with 1 recipients. If we need something in the rule we may 2 want to add some language at the end of paragraph (f) 3 that says something like "The recipient shall inform 4 the Corporation and seek guidance if it needs any 5 changes in the Corporation's approval of the use or 6 timing of its fund balance." 7 That's fine. I think that CHAIR BATTLE: 8 covers it. We are not really looking to penalize. We 9 just simply want to make sure that the use is 10 appropriate under whatever portion of the grant that 11 the funds need to be used for, it seems to me. 1.2 Maria. 13 MS. MERCADO: It would also seem that under 14 our existing procedures you could also have it under 15 questioned costs, 45 CFR Part 1630 as well. 16 That would be a situation if they MS. GLASOW: 17 just totally misused the funds. 18 MS. MERCADO: Right. 19 MS. GLASOW: We gave them money to buy 20 property and they used it for something totally 21 different. 22

MS. MERCADO: Right. So that would answer Alan's question about if there is some preamble language as to what happens if you expend funds in a different manner than what you wanted, then I think 45-1630 would deal with that without creating any new procedural system to deal with.

MR. HOUSEMAN: I wasn't proposing that. But I think just make sure in the preamble to spell this out. I think this addition is good.

CHAIR BATTLE: This addition puts recipients on notice that if they find that they have to spend the money for something different than what they ask for it for, they need to get back in contact with the Corporation to get approval for that. If they don't do it, I think that's what we can cover in the preamble. Then it may become a questioned cost in some subsequent evaluation.

Next.

MS. GLASOW: Paragraph (f) is the natural line item paragraph. Paragraph (f) basically says that excess fund balances approved by the Corporation shall be separately reported by natural line item in the

current fiscal year's audited financial statements. 1 I am told by our accountant that natural line 2 item is an accountant's term. I also spoke to Gerry 3 Singsen, who had called in with several comments on 4 this rule, and he agreed that was an accounting term. 5 It was well recognized. The reason we put it in here was to make it 7 clear that we just didn't want the bottom line number 8 of a fund balance but the calculations that lead up to 9 that. Hopefully, it does that job. 10 MR. McCALPIN: Let me say that Footnote 25 11 says that the addition of natural line item is intended 12 to clarify. It doesn't clarify a damn thing to me. 13 never saw it before. I haven't the remotest idea what 14 it meant when I saw it. I don't know what --15 CHAIR BATTLE: Can we have in the commentary a 16 brief explanation of what a natural line item is? 17 MS. GLASOW: Okay. 1.8 MR. McCALPIN: I hope so. 19 May I just say something here? 20 MR. BROWN: 21 CHAIR BATTLE: Yes, Mr. Brown. MR. BROWN: Where it says that it shall be 22

reported separately by a natural line item, as Suzanne just said, they didn't want to just show -- the excess fund balance was \$100,000 and they report that as one item. They wanted a breakdown of how that \$100,000 was spent. So you would have a natural line item for -- attorney salaries would be one line item, office purchases would be another line item, and so on. So you give a breakdown of the expenditure by natural line item.

CHAIR BATTLE: Maria.

MS. MERCADO: Eut by having a term of art as a natural lime item, wouldn't your auditors know that that is what you meant by it, to define it specifically? And if you want for the general lay public out there that is not acquainted with auditing standards, then we might do a little line just to explain what it is. But your auditors, if they are high in your IPA, should know that's what it means.

MR. McCALPIN: But it seems to me the program director has got to know what he is required to do.

MS. MERCADO: Auditors don't understand why the rest of us don't know these terms.

MR. McCALPIN: I suggest you take a poll of 1 program directors to see whether they know what it 2 3 means. MR. HOUSEMAN: It could just be spelled out in 4 the preamble. 5 CHAIR BATTLE: Well, that's what I have 6 already suggested, that we add some language to define 7 the line item. We define legal terms all the time that 8 have a specific meaning to us because we know that 9 laypeople also read our regulations. So if we get a 10 definition in the preamble, that takes care of this 11 12 problem. MS. GLASOW: Okay. Section 5 is the section 13 on deficits. We made really only a few technical 14 changes in this section. 15 Nothing in paragraph (a). 16 In paragraph (b) we would like to, in the 17 first line, again, change the word "issuance of the 18 recipient's annual audit" to mirror the same language 19 that we did for the issuance language for fund 20 21 balances. CHAIR BATTLE: Submission to LSC then? 22

1	MS. GLASOW: right.
2	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.
3	MS. GLASOW: We changed the word "cost" to
4	"expenses" in paragraph (b). Thought that was a better
5	word.
6	MR. CORDONA: Mr. McCalpin thought it was a
7	better word.
8	MS. GLASOW: Yes.
9	We corrected the references to 1628 in
10	paragraph (d).
11	I skipped (c). We added a reference to Part
12	1630 in paragraph (c).
13	In paragraph (d) I think we should say "The
14	recipient's request must specify the same information
15	relative to the deficit" no, I am wrong. Scratch
16	that.
17	MS. MERCADO: Just leave it as is?
18	MS. GLASOW: Yes.
19	In paragraph (e), the last line you see the
20	bolded word "special" goes over the page
21	"circumstances." In the current rule we have
22	extraordinary circumstances. In the proposed rule, as

we did with the standard under fund balances, we had no 1 language. We would like to use the same standard for 2 deficits which is special circumstances. 3 CHAIR BATTLE: Well, we used the term "a 4 deficit balance" there. Earlier we called it "a 5 deficit LSC fund balance." Is that the same thing? Ι am looking at (d) and (e). 7 MS. GLASOW: Yes. 8 CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. Let's call it the same 9 10 thing. MS. GLASOW: Okay. 11 MS. MERCADO: Well, we do mean it to be LSC 12 fund balance because we are talking about LSC funds as 13 opposed to any other funds from other --14 MS. GLASOW: Yeah, that's correct. 15 CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. Now, were there any 16 other questions or concerns about the rule, policy 17 concerns? 18 Alan. 19 MR. HOUSEMAN: Yes. First of all, thank you 20 for your patience and flexibility here. The plane was 21 cancelled last night and the first one out this morning 22

was at 8:55. They had another one that they cancelled at 6:45, so I am a tad bit tired, but here I am.

And, secondly, I just want to make it clear that we have worked very closely with the staff from the beginning on this rule and we are very comfortable with virtually everything in it at this point, including keeping the 10 percent additional limit. And we are comfortable with the special circumstance language.

There is one sort of significant issue, which I have raised with staff and with John McKay and which they have not agreed with us, but I want to raise.

It's a very fundamental policy question. We raised it in our comment previously, and I am sure Linda has talked about it when she was here before. And that is the question of the 25 percent maximum.

And I know we have been through this and I don't want to belabor this. But I do want to try to address a few of the issues around it just so everybody understands what our position is on it and why we think you ought to give some thought to this change whether now or maybe the next time you take the reg up.

Obviously, I would prefer now. 1 By the way, Linda sends her best. She is not 2 feeling real well, but she is doing fine. Nothing life 3 threatening. But I am here instead of her. 4 probably would have got here on time. 5 In any case, let me make the points on this 6 and sort of respond to some of the concerns that I have 7 heard either from John, who is not here, or from 8 Suzanne or Danilo about this in our sort of internal 9 discussions. 10 What I would do would in fact add a new 11 section in 28.3, which is the policy section. It would 12 be 1628.3(d). It would simply say, "Under 13 extraordinary and compelling circumstances LSC may 14 grant a waiver to the 25 percent maximum." 15 I know it's not in there, and you haven't seen 16 this language before --17 Would you do that under --CHAIR BATTLE: 1.8 There may be other places to do 19 MR. HOUSEMAN: it, but --20 CHAIR BATTLE: Well, actually you have got it 21 all the way up to (f). So if you are talking about a 22

new section it would be a (g).

MR. HOUSEMAN: Okay, (g), fine. We could place it anywhere in there.

Let me explain why I think we ought to have some thought about this. This isn't totally new. First, I want to give three examples of when this has come up. The first is a real example that's taken from our comment. And I am going to just summarize it briefly.

There was one program, actually I know of at least five, a sale of a building that was LSC money that bought the building. The sale and the money unexpectedly came in in December, in a fiscal year that ended in December. They couldn't purchase the new building until the next fiscal year because it was the sale of a building -- it was a significant amount of money, and it put the program over the 25 percent limit.

The question was what did the Corporation do in that circumstance. And the question for you would be what should the Corporation do in that circumstance. So that's one example of that. What the Corporation

actually did in that circumstance was it refused to enforce the regulation, so it used its enforcement discretion. I'll talk to that in a second.

A second example, which is admittedly rare nowadays, but still possible, is a large attorney fees award come in and is derivative LSC income. Now, there is a prohibition on attorneys' fees but there is a date that if you were doing work up until April 26th, you can still get attorneys' fees.

There are in fact some cases still going on that have been 10, 15 years old, and they haven't got any attorneys' fees, where there may be a huge amount. This is a real circumstance that in the past has occurred on several occasions. And it may bring you over the 25 percent.

A third example, again a real example, is where a program faces an earthquake, or a hurricane, or something like that, a real serious emergency. The consequence ultimately of that is for a lot of different reasons they create a fund balance that is over 25 percent in a year or they get a large insurance check. This is one example that a large insurance

check comes in in December. They tried to get it to come in January, it came in December. Those kinds of things. So --

MS. FAIRBANKS-WILLIAMS: Or a flood.

MR. HOUSEMAN: So the question is how should you approach these kinds of circumstances. We are dealing, again, with LSC funds here, so I am not trying to deal with non-LSC funds issue.

Now, as everybody knows by now, the federal policy on this is that agencies have the discretion to establish their own limits. I just want to start there. And what LSC is faced with when it deals with this situation is either to do something like it did in the past, which was refuse to enforce the 25 percent maximum. That is the way to use its discretion not to enforce.

It could, of course, stick to the 25 percent under the circumstances and not give a waiver and not refuse to enforce. There is another consequence sometimes. You could recapture the fund balance and then consider making a grant back to the program assuming that was possible. There are some limitations

on that now although that had been done in the past, not recently.

better approach to this problem, which will not arise very often, maybe once every ten years, once every five years, we are not talking about a significant problem here, but a potential problem, seems to me the better approach is right up front to permit LSC to have the discretion not to waive it up front and make it above board and everything clear and everybody aware of this.

Now, the arguments against it that I have heard are essentially two. One, that there is a greater likelihood of fraud or embezzlement when you have larger fund balances. I am not sure what that's based on. I have seen no factual basis for that assertion. Maybe there is some.

The embezzlement and fraud cases that I know about were not programs that had large fund balances.

And I know about most of them. I don't know about all of them. So I am not sure there is any relationship between embezzlement and fraud and large fund balances.

I think the more fundamental problem, which

John McKay and I have talked about, is the fear of adverse congressional reaction if this 25 percent maximum was changed or some kind of very tightly controlled discretion was provided. I don't know if this would be a big problem. We really don't know.

My guess is if you had very tight language, it was very clear this was an extraordinary kind of situation, that this would not lead to any major congressional difficulties. But I don't want to for a minute suggest it might not. It might, it could in this environment. But I don't think this is a huge risk we are taking if we did something like this.

Finally, I just want to make clear how we got this here in the first place. We need to understand how we got this 25 percent in the first place. This didn't come through some GAO recommendation. This came from a board in the early eighties that distrusted the staff and wanted to curtail their discretion. They did a number of other regulations that curtailed their discretion. It was motivated because they didn't want the staff to have discretion, including the president, beyond certain things.

I don't think we deal with that situation now, by the way. I don't think we have for a number of years, but certainly not now.

So I would urge that at least some consideration -- I don't want to press this too hard, we have made the points before -- some consideration be given to thinking about this 25 percent maximum. Maybe my language isn't good enough. I am not worried about the language.

But I do think there will be a circumstance or two over the course of the rule where there will be a really extraordinary compelling situation where discretion needs to be exercised. And I think it's better exercised up front and with authority clearly laid out. So I wouldn't eliminate the 25 percent maximum. I would make it clear that on very extraordinary and compelling circumstances there could be a waiver. You could spell it out maybe it's the president that has to make it, something like that.

This issue, I think, would give the Corporation some discretion that it may need in certain circumstances to act. And I would urge that we give

some consideration to this. If you are predisposed against it I don't want to belabor the point, but that's our concern, and we have raised it before, and it's a concern that we still have.

But otherwise we are very comfortable with this rule. It's been a terrific relationship to get here, and we think it should be adopted.

CHAIR BATTLE: One question that I have, and you have, I think, quite eloquently laid out the reasons why one might want to consider a lever in this to allow for extraordinary circumstances to be addressed, is the fact that we are not the only agency providing for grants and having an excess fund balance issue to arise, and whether anyone has looked at how other agencies have responded to the GAO evaluation of fund balance issues.

I know that we did our response to it, but I know likewise that HUD makes grants to agencies that have fund balance issues and a lot of other Federal Government agencies do the same. It would be helpful to know whether they have responded with caps as we have or whether they have responded by allowing any

kind of facient consideration for extraordinary circumstances in our discussion.

MS. GLASOW: We did not look at that particular issue. We do know that the GAO disapproved of fund balances for LSC recipients that were above 20 percent.

We do know that the federal regulations are pretty strict. It may just depend on the particular grants and the agencies and how much funds they have put out and what it is they are using the funds for. But, no, we have not done a study to see how the GAO responds to other agencies' fund balance standards. If they have, I don't know what the standards are in all those.

I do know that federal agencies, their grantees are allowed to carry over fund balances in certain circumstances. I do know that the GAO, in looking at our fund balances, they are always looking at the federal standard when they are looking at us. So I would assume that they would apply somewhat the same standard to federal agencies depending on what their criteria would be for granting fund balances.

Most likely the Federal Government had federal 1 acquisition standards and fund balance standards. 2 didn't at the time the GAO looked at our fund balances, 3 and they were encouraging us to establish regulations 4 and the corporation set the amounts based on the 5 disapproved amounts from the GAO report at that time. 6 I think Danilo wants to explain management's 7 view on this. 8 MR. CORDONA: If I may. 9 CHAIR BATTLE: Yes. 10 MR. CORDONA: We are fundamentally in 11 management opposed to the proposal that CLASP is making 12 First of all, the proposition that allowing 13 here. excess fund balances above 25 percent increases the 14 risk of fraud with federal funds is a proposition that 15 was advanced by our Office of the Inspector General. 16 I at this particular moment don't recall what 17 the basis for that was, but that is what our OIG says. 18 And I tend to render him certain credence in that 19 particular matter. 20 Second of all, the management of this 21 regulation at least for the last eight years has been 22

completely stellar. We have never faced these kind of problems of super duper extraordinary circumstances. In the Corporation whenever that particular example that Mr. Houseman explains it was dealt with within the constraints of the regulation and so forth.

So we don't consider at this point prudent, politically and otherwise, to go and break that ceiling of 25 percent because we believe that it will open the gates and it will be very serious to administer such a particular policy.

CHAIR BATTLE: It is couched in terms of discretion, though. In hearing at least what's being proposed, that you would have to have standards for any kind of evaluation over and above the 25 percent. And my only interest in saying what does everybody else do is because this is not a unique issue. This is an issue that every entity that gives funds has to face. And if we look and find that in order to have clear definition out there that by and large most funding agencies have a cap, and that's it, and extraordinary measures are handled with some semblance of some of the examples that we have about how we have had to handle

them, then that gives me a level of comfort that what we have put in place is pretty much because we are dealing with federal grant funds what is the standard throughout the system.

But at this point, absent having any information that tells me that, I don't know that there is a problem with what we have.

Go ahead, Bill.

2.2

Maria, did you have your hand up? Okay.

MR. McCALPIN: Well, I must say that I think that the idea that it increases the risk of fraud is minuscule in my view. If you take the whole \$300 million federal money that we get and you think about a program with a fund balance in excess of 25 percent, it has to be an insignificant addition to the risk of exposing federal funds to the problem of fraud.

secondly, I think that the congressional reaction, if there is any, is not likely to come to the language of a rule but only to the exercise of that discretion by a president under circumstances which would give rise to criticism with respect to the exercise of the discretion.

I hadn't thought before about the examples that Alan raised. It seems to me certainly those things can happen. The sale of a building in December and the carry-over, as he says, I suppose we could simply refrain from enforcing. I suppose that there could be criticism for that as well as there could be for the exercise of the discretion.

with respect to the payment of insurance proceeds, I have practiced law long enough to know that it is the practice of insurance companies to clear their books of claims in the month of December, and they try to wash out as many claims as they can in the month of December which increases the prospect, I think, of a hold-over excess fund balance.

The obvious concern is whether we could write limits on the exercise of discretion so tight as to preclude the unwise exercise of that discretion by a future president or, conversely, whether by acceding to this request, we would open the door to the possibility of what we sitting here at this table would consider to be inappropriate exercises of discretion in those circumstances.

That it seems to me is the trouble, whether we crack this door open and permit the unwise exercise of discretion to walk through. I am not impressed by the arguments against it. I am somewhat impressed by the examples which Alan has given. I am not clear what the result should be.

CHAIR BATTLE: Suzanne.

MS. GLASOW: I would like to make a few comments on that. In terms of the fraud I think with the tight controls that we have in this rule, and knowing now how closely our staff works with recipients and watches what's going on, I too doubt that that is an issue that needs concern.

I also do not recommend not enforcing the rule. I think that one particular instance was an anomaly and is not normally done. Enforcement discretion usually comes in when you are determining a sanction, not whether you comply with your rule or not. There is a lot of law on -- and the agencies are going to be looked at, and they are expected to follow their own rules.

I think all of this needs to be balanced with

1	the idea that we are in a competition era and there is
2	always the chance that a particular recipient will be
3	replaced by another. So part of the reason that Danilo
4	didn't mention that we are hesitant to allow too large
5	a fund balance carry-over is it may be difficult to get
6	money back if someone is not an LSC recipient. We have
7	the right to that money back, but it's not always as
8	easily done as we would like it to occur, so that's
9	just one factor to
10	CHAIR BATTLE: However, that factor plays in
11	only in the last year of the grant. If you have got a
12	four-year grant and you have got a carry-over issue in
13	year two
14	MS. GLASOW: That's correct.
15	CHAIR BATTLE: then you really don't have
16	the issue of competition coming into it until the
17	end
18	MS. GLASOW: That's correct.
19	MR. McCALPIN: Suppose we provided that the
20	excess over 25 percent be placed in escrow with the
21	Corporation.
22	MS. GLASOW: Well, how could they then use it

for what they want to use it for?

CHAIR BATTLE: Well, purchase of a building, if you got a building in December, and you have sold it, and you are out of the door until you make you payment on your building in January, attempting to send the money up because it's going to be in excess of the 25 percent to the Corporation only to have to request it right back, I think could cause some hardship depending on how soon the funds need to be used.

Maria.

MS. MERCADO: A couple of points. The factor of whether or not we should consider extraordinary circumstances, I think we go back to looking at the fact that staff recommended, along with CLASP and NLADA, change in the standard now to special circumstances rather than extraordinary circumstances, which brings it to a higher level in which discretion would be used.

And I would feel more comfortable with having some guideline in our rules that allows for those extraordinary circumstances which have a greater stricter performance requirement by the grantees than

the ones that we have for the other ones right now under special circumstances as opposed to allowing LSC, at its discretion, to not enforce the rules which I believe, like Bill has stated, would create greater hue and cry on the Hill than following our regulations.

I don't believe that it opens the door when in effect we have rarely ever used that circumstance.

However, the fact that the circumstance does stand to occur, and even though we have a competitive basis, if a new grantee in a competition basis is awarded the grant, any of the buildings or properties or whatever else the old recipient would have, would go to the new one.

So I don't know that LSC as an entity would lose that funding because a new competitor has received a grant. I would be more inclined to have either some language or some regulation that allow for extraordinary circumstances since we have changed the standard on everything else to just a special circumstance.

MS. GLASOW: If the committee does decide to add that language, I think "compelling" and

1	"extraordinary" are two very strong words
2	MS. MERCADO: I think so.
3	MS. GLASOW: and as you stated, because we
4	have lowered
5	CHAIR BATTLE: To avoid a hardship.
6	MS. GLASOW: the special circumstance
7	CHAIR BATTLE: Right, that's really what we
8	are talking about.
9 .	MS. GLASOW: would be a strong indication
10	and we could put in the preamble the types of
11	circumstances we are talking about.
12	CHAIR BATTLE: The specific examples that we
13	have discussed today
14	MS. MERCADO: I think are really good
15	examples.
16	CHAIR BATTLE: Yeah. Ernestine.
17	MS. WATLINGTON: Given that amount of thought
18	we did when we discussed it before when we set that
19	limit, and given my years of involvement in Legal
20	Services, and with the competitive bidding now which
21	makes people don't put everybody at the same level, I
22	am inclined to think that sometimes I think that 25

percent -- you have the 10 percent, but then you have the -- but I think a limit should be on how much that can go. In that way you get out of that.

I have found, in my years of working, and you start making exception, there is no point in having a rule, because then you start making so many exceptions and everybody feels you -- you don't do it by -- then I am not treated right, and it's a lot of -- the competitive bid is making it very, very difficult out there.

You know how the Corporation makes that with Pennsylvania when you had that time and how it caused so many problems, you know, what decision end up being present at that time. The board didn't have to make that decision, making that exception of that. It worked it out, but I think that -- you know, I really do believe that there should be a limit. And when you start making exceptions on exceptions you get into -- you open a Pandora's box.

CHAIR BATTLE: Well, why don't we as a committee -- we need to make a decision, because this has to go before the board tomorrow.

Doesn't have to. MR. McCALPIN: 1 CHAIR BATTLE: Well, I tell you what my 2 thought is. I really would like to -- and I know I am 3 just throwing this out -- I really would like to see 4 how other granting agencies handle this issue. I think 5 it would be instructive to us if we know that there are other granting agencies that have a limit or a cap in 7 response to GAO's evaluation. 8 If they have handled it by either setting a 9 cap and maintaining a cap, and that's it, then that 10 gives me some quidance as to how Congress looks at 11 grant funds. 12 If we find that there is language that allows 13 for extraordinarily handling of grant funds under 14 certain circumstances, then we can look to that for 15 some guidance as to what we need to do. 16 And I would almost think that if there is not 17 a pressing need at this point for this to go before the 18 board tomorrow, that we take the time to look at it. 19 MR. CORDONA: I think it is an excellent 20

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Okav.

suggestion, Madam Chair.

CHAIR BATTLE:

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MR. CORDONA: I think we can still very fairly 1 say, and I can assure you, that we can continue to 2 operate under the current rule, 1628, on the books. 3 CHAIR BATTLE: And take a look at what happens 4 with other grant funds under the circumstances of 5 carry-over, and make sure that what we do is consistent 6 7 with what government does. $M \circ T \circ N$ 8 MR. McCALPIN: I move we defer further 9 consideration of 1628 to the next meeting of this 10 11 committee. MS. WATLINGTON: I second. 12 CHAIR BATTLE: It's been properly moved and 13 seconded. All in favor? 14 (Chorus of ayes.) 15 CHAIR BATTLE: All opposed? 16 (No response.) 17 CHAIR BATTLE: That makes your load light 18 tomorrow, Ernestine. 19 Well, thank you very much. I think that's it. 20 Unless there are other items or public comment to come 21 before the committee, at this point, then, we now stand 22

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1	adjourned.
2	No vote for the adjournment, because it will
3	show up as a motion in the minutes.
4	(Whereupon, at 1 p.m., the meeting was
5	adjourned.)
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